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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

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VOL. XIX NO. 67– BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Bombay Women's Wire To Mahatma And Congress Leaders

DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS AND FRANCHISE

—:o:—

Viceroy Pays Tribute To Gandhiji.

HINDU SABHA DEPUTATION

Mahatmaji's Busy Day In Delhi

The following wire signed by Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, Hansa Mehta, Ramibai Kamdar, Avantika Gokhle, Snehalata Hasrat, Ratanbai Mehta, G. U. S. Captain, Nargia Captain, Nargis Captain, Perin Captain, Kashibai Kothare, Kusum Desai, Jayashri Raiji, Kshma Row, Annapurna Deshmukh, has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mrs. Naidu:—

We request that the following resolution be passed at the ensuing session of the Congress:

That in view of the important part played by the women of India on the Political as well as the social side of the National Movement, and the unconditional services rendered by them in the cause of non-violence, the heavy and unparalleled sacrifices undergone by them in the cause of the country, this Congress urges that the Indian women be enfranchised on the same terms as men and that as the enfranchisement is consequent on the women possessing property in their own right. All possible efforts should be made to confer this right on them to enable them to play part in the future of the nation in an adequate and effective manner."

HINDU MAHASABHAITES WAIT ON GANDHIJI

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 20.

A deputation of members of the Hindu Mahasabha headed by Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, President, Hindu Mahasabha and consisting of prominent persons and M.L.A.'s waited on Mahatma Gandhi to explain to him the Hindu views regarding the future constitution of India and the Hindu-Muslim question.—A. P.

IRWIN'S TRIBUTE TO GANDHI

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The press was not allowed at the dinner given by the Princes to Lord Irwin. The guests included Dr. Ansari and Pt. Malaviya. It transpires that the Viceroy paid an eloquent tribute to the honesty, sincerity and patriotism of Mahatma Gandhi with whom it had been a pleasure and a privilege to work. He said: Now that he would be relieved of his official duties, he would be in a position to go back to England and explain to his people and to political friends, the implications of the truce and the time and state of affairs in India." He said that Mahatma Gandhi on his side was doing everything possible to convince his fellow countrymen and to bring about an atmosphere congenial for peace. He on his part hoped to do everything to make ih possible for England and India to arrive at a peaceful settlement He expected t hat the princes would play a prominent and merited part in the work of constitution-making which was before them and India."

Herr Mueller Unconscious.

LONDON, March 20.

Berlin.—The condition of ex-Chancellor Mueller is most critical. He is suffering from bladder trouble and inflamation of lungs. He is unconscious and strength is failing. Transfusion of blood has been made.—Reuter.

"Stop Gandhi laughing", said the "Daily Mail" in opposing Sir A Duff Cooper (Mr. Baldwin's candidate) in the St. George's bye-election.

"A vote for Cooper is a vote for Gandhi" said Lord Rothermere. St. George's has made its choice and Gandhi keeps on laughing.

St. Georges "Votes For Gandhi"!

—:o:—

DUFF COOPER BEATS SIR E. PETTER BY THUMPING MAJORITY.

Beaverbrook-Rothermere Junta Crestfallen.

LONDON, March 19.

By-election to the Commons from St. Georges, Westminster, has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Duff Cooper (official Conservative) 17,242 votes.

Sir Ernest Petter (Independent Conservative) 11,532.—Reuter.

(In the by-election at St. George's Westminster, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper was the official Conservative candidate. He was opposed by Sir Ernest Petter, the Beaverbrook-Rothermere nominee, which had led to several piquant developments.)

ROTHERMERE PRESS KEEPS 'MUM.'

LONDON, March 20.

Judging by the sudden contraction of space devoted to St. George's by-election and the absence of leading articles on it in the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express", both the journals are contect with the electors' decision though they congratulate Sir E. Petter on his gallant fight.

The "Daily Herald" says that if it is true that "Gandhi says that watching St. George's", the result will assure him that the majority of people in Britain do not entertain a feeling of venomous hostility but friendship and desire to find an agreed solution of the common problem.—Reuter.

LABOUR RETAINS SEAT.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 20.

Labour has retained the seat at Fontypridd by-election due to the resignation of Labourite Mr. Mardy Jones. Following were the figures:—

D. L. Davies (Lab.)	20,687. Votes.
Capt. Crawshay (Lib.)	8,368.
Evans (Conser.)	5,489.

—Reuter.

"CHORUS GIRLS" EMPIRE SONG

Burdwan Unburdens Himself.

LONDON, March 20.

Mr. Gandhi's movement would either end in swallowing up Gandhi or in Gandhi dissociating himself from it, was the prediction of the Maharaja of Burdwan in his speech at a dinner at Naval Reservists Club, London. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Gandhi's policy was fruitless not only for the stability and continuance of British rule in India but for India itself. British prestige had not been surrendered and Lord Irwin had not given away the privileges. He had weathered a greater storm than India had known since the Mutiny. With proper skill, Burdwan had no fear of the future. He asserted that "safeguards there must and would be."

Regarding St. George's by-election the Maharaja said that he was amazed that British people lovers of freedom, should allow extraordinary propaganda by a section of the press, to choose a new Conservative leader or throw out the present. It was not the question of obligation to bring in India but to try to belittle Lord Irwin's great services to the British Empire.—Reuter.

5 LIVES LOST AND 150 HOUSES BURNT.

—:o:—

Disastrous Fire Near Pollachi.

MADRAS, March 20.

A Pollachi message says that 5 lives have been lost and 150 houses destroyed involving damage of property estimated at rupees 40 thousand as a result of a disastrous fire at Vettaikarampudur, near Pollachi.—A. P.

Graf Zeppelin And Egypt.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 19.

A despatch from Reuter's Cairo correspondent says that three years ago Great Britain refused to allow dirigible Graf Zeppelin to fly over Egypt. Now, says newspaper "Almokattam", the Graf Zeppelin will be allowed to land at Almaza Aerodrome here and the Royal Air Force will assist her.—Reuter.

BOMBAY WORKERS CELEBRATE MEERUT DAY.

Meetings And Processions All Over The City.

CONGRESS CALLED UPON TO DEMAND THE RELEASE OF MEERUT ACCUSED.

Never in the history of the Red Flag Union was there a mammoth meeting of the citizens of Bombay under its auspices as the one that was held last evening on the Chowpatty Sands to protest against the prolonged trial of the 32 Labour leaders of India in Meerut charged on a conspiracy to deprive the King of his sovereignty of India. Earlier in the day, the Girni Kamgar Union held nearly 125 street-corner meetings in Parel and the neighbouring quarters when about 30 speakers, mostly workers, reminded the hearers of the pioneer work done by the Meerut accused in the cause of Indian Labour and how the present foreign Government was keeping them behind the prison bars for such a scandalously long period of time. Amongst the speakers were Messrs. G. L. Kandalkar, Tavde, Abdul Majid, Ayab Shaikh, S. B. Gaikwad and Sunder Kabadi.

MAMMOTH PROCESSION MARCHES TO CHOWPATTY.

They held another mass meeting on Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kandalkar. This meeting was addressed, amongst others, by Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar, Tyab Shaikh, Gaikwad and Mrs. Ushabai Dange, the wife of one of the accused. The meeting lasted for about an hour after which the vast concourse of workers marched in a procession to Chowpatty Sands with Red Banners flying and raising shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad," "Down with Compromise," "Long Live the Meerut Accused," "Up with Workers' Status," etc. They reached the Chowpatty Sands after an hour to be welcomed by a large number of Bombay public. On the way collections were made by way of selling photos of Meerut accused.

HUGE MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

The Chowpatty meeting, held with elaborate arrangements as regards accommodation, was a representative gathering of Congressmen, Trade Unionists, Socialists and the Communists." On the platform were seated amongst others Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, C. K. Narayanswami, F. J. Ginwalla, Abedally, Abdul Rehman Mitha, Sardar Jamait Singh, Manekial Vakil, V. H. Joshi, Sunder Kabadi, Tyab Shaikh, G. L. Kandalkar, Miss Mani Kara, Mrs. Lilavati Hansotia, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. Ratesben Mehta, Mr. Kasle and Mr. Nimkar brothers of two accused.

MR. BRELVI'S REGRET.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. G. Horniman was proposed to the chair by Mr. G. L. Kandalkar supported by Babu Kalyan, a railway worker. At the outset, Mr. Kandalkar read the messages received from Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and B. F. Bharucha. The former stated that he was in complete accord with the object of the meeting and he regretted his absence at the meeting having had to go to Delhi.

ON WAY TO MEERUT.

Mr. Bharucha, who had gone to Meerut wrote to say: "I am on way to Meerut. It is inconceivable how a British Government, that is having trade relations with Soviet Russia for the benefit of its own industries, can paint the some country black in India; and can detain for two years those, who might have connection with the Labour organisations of that country. To detain these Labour leaders any longer will be cruel and callous and it is upto the Government of Lord Irwin to remove that stigma without delay by releasing them unconditionally and immediately."

"LOST MY VOICE."

Regretting his inability to be present at the meeting, Mr. Nariman wrote, "I regret very much that as I am suffering from sore throat and have lost my voice. I will not be able to address an open air-meeting at Chowpatty this evening. However, I may assure you of my full sympathy and support with the legitimate demands for the withdrawal of the case and their immediate release.

This long suffering Comrades have always commanded my sympathy and whatever little assistance that I could render I have always endeavoured to in my humble capacity; it was my desire to appear for them and defend their case not as a lawyer but as a friend but instead of being a member of the Bar, I myself became a prisoner at the Bar. Thus I was prevented from fulfilling my mission. Even after my release when I was at Allahabad last month I availed myself of the opportunity of seeing them at Meerut and spent several hours with them in Meerut Court. All the long suffering and incarceration has not affected their spirits and they are as cheerful and spirited as ever sending their greetings and remembrances to all comrades and colleagues in Bombay.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Finally I should appeal to the generous citizens of Bombay to respond to the appeal for funds: they are practically without any legal aid: if the demand for withdrawal of prosecution is not granted, we must arrange for proper defence at the final stage and I do hope that this appeal will not go in vain."

A GREAT SCANDAL.

Addressing the meeting at length Mr. Horniman called the detention of the Meerut accused a great scandal. In his opinion the Government of India was not only not humane, but it even lacked ordinary decency observed by civilized authorities. The speaker did not share the veiw of Mr. Bharucha expecting the Government of Lord Irwin to remove the callous stigma under which it was ruling the country. He knew perfectly well, that the Government of India was always callous, had been to-day callous and will ever remain to be so.

Raising his voice, Mr. Horniman contended that the Government of Lord Irwin is doing every little thing in this country with callousness. It cannot be expected to change its policy in spite of the Delhi Pact which according to Mahatma Gandhi was an act of change of heart on the part of the authorities. "Though it would be irrelevant to the present issue" said Mr. Horniman, "I cannot avoid referring to the Delhi Agreement signed on behalf of the Congress by Mahatma Gandhi". "I am pointed to see that the leader of the nation in whom every one had left implicit trust had not been able to get the release of all the political prisoners as a condition precedent to the signing of the agreement". If the Congress had not even that much power to get the political prisoners released, then it is to the lasting and eternal shame of the Congress that it had signed, a document which had done nothing but strengthened the hold of the imperialist power.

DEMAND RELEASE OF MEERUT ACCUSED.

The speaker demanded of the

(Continued on page 9)

NO "EMPIRE DAY"

—:o:—

Australian Labour Move

SCHEME FOR SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM.

LONDON, March 19.

Reuter's Sydney correspondent says that the New South Wales Labour caucus has passed a resolution favouring abolition of "Empire Day" celebrations and saluting of the flag in schools. It has also endorsed the scheme to establish a school for teaching socialism. The caucus has also denounced the boycott movement as a militarist organisation and criticised the Chief Secretary of the Caucus for attending the reception recently given in honour of Lord Badenpowell.—Reuter.

TO COMBAT ANTI-LABOUR FORCES

—:o:—

GREAT "LABOUR ARMY FOR AUSTRALIA."

LONDON, March 19.

A Reuter despatch from Sydney, Australia, states that the creation of a great "Labour army" to defend Labour's ideals in Australia has been decided upon by the Metropolitan Labour Conference which has decided to organise District Councils throughout the country for the purpose of combating anti-Labour forces.

GOVT. BORROWINGS AND LOANS.

Reduction In Interest.

LONDON, March 19.

Sydney.—The Legislative Assembly has passed third reading of Interest Bill reducing interest on Government borrowings to three percent and on private loans, to five percent.—Reuter.

KING ALFONSO RETURNS TO MADRID.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 20.

King Alfonso radiant, cheerful, and smiling left London to return to Madrid after paying final call on Princess Beatrice.—Reuter.

21 INJURED IN TRAIN COLLISION.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 20.

Reuter's Brussels correspondent says that 21 people were injured when a passenger train violently collided head on with a goods train near Renaix Station.—Reuter.

Experts Puzzled.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Paris — Experts are puzzled at the cause of the accident. The Express had practically run through the station when two rear coaches inexplicably jumped rails and colliding against a stationary train alongside, were reduced to matchwood. The express was able to proceed with uninjured and slightly injured passengers after the wrecked tail had been detached.—Reuter.

MORE COAL TROUBLE AHEAD

—:o:—

Miners Delegate Conference Decision.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

More trouble in the coalfields is expected as a result of the Miners Delegate Conference having decided by an overwhelming majority that the spread over system must be discontinued, at the end of March, notwithstanding Scotland, Lancashire and South Wales being willing to continue the spread over system. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Cook asserted that "the atmosphere was the bitterst at any Conference since 1926".—Reuter.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Mar. 20.

Silver ready	13 0 0
Higher	0 3 0
Silver forward	13 12 0
Lower	0 2 0

Market:—India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Bombay Chaitra	40 1 0
Vesak With Duty	44 11 0

Detroit Meeting Says "Carry On" To India's Fight

The following resolutions were unanimously passed in a public meeting held on February 15 under the auspices of the India Independence Central Committee of Detroit Mich:—

That this mass meeting of the Indians and Americans of Detroit and vicinity, held on Feb. 15, under the auspices of the India Independence Central Committee, records its sense of irreparable loss to India by the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru, one of the foremost leaders and former President of the Indian National Congress, and pays its respectful homage to the fallen leader, who dedicated his whole life for the cause of India's freedom and as a son and servant of the motherland, who placed all his material, moral, intellectual and spiritual wealth at her service and also urges the people of India to continue with unabated vigour what he loved and lived for. This meeting considers that the only worthy memorial to Panditji would be the undying resolve of all sons and daughters of India to put an end to the enslaved condition of their motherland.

That this meeting emphatically endorses India's Declaration of Independence which was adopted last year by the All-India National Congress, demanding immediate measures for establishment of India's complete freedom and urges the All-India National Congress to continue the fight against British domination with unabated vigour regardless of the farcical decision of the Round Table Conference at London.

POLICE TAX IN GUJARAT VILLAGES.

—:o:—

For Pathans To Watch Fields.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S COMPLAINT TO GOVT.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 20.

The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has received complaints about the levy of police tax in villages to meet the cost incurred by Government by keeping Pathans to watch the fields of farmers who have not paid land revenue with a view to preventing the removal of crops from there.

The Committee has written to authorities not to levy such tax.

The local authorities have intimated to the Secretary of the G.P.C.C. that the confiscated property and buildings of the Committee will be returned on Monday.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, Mar. 20.

Previous closing	11.25
To-day's opening	11.22
Difference	.03
To-day's closing	11.14
Difference	—.11
Broach expectation	Rs. 203

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

Previous closing	5.95
To-day's opening	5.90
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing	5.94
Difference	—.01

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS.—Head CUSTOM CLERKS, Cargo-Supervisors, Loco-Inspectors, Shunters, Motor Mechanic Chargemen, Boiler Makers and Springsmiths. And for Bombay, competent Stenographers. Apply in person with original certificates, to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R 4532

WANTED—AGENTS for the Sale of Girija's Food for Infants and Invalids, Purely Vegetable Swadeshi Food. Apply to:—The GENERAL TRADING COMPANY, 1. Three Rooms, Improvement Trust, Bombay 19.
A R4595

WANTED—AGENTS for canvassing orders for Silks. BALLA CHINA KAMARAJU BROS., Silk Merchants, Peddapuram, (Madras Presidency).

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for Railway Transportation School Chandausi. Appointments certain. Apply Prospectus with two annas stamps PRINCIPAL, IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTION, Agra
A R 4326

WANTED—CAPABLE AGENTS on liberal Commission, for splendid free insurance business. Apply M. P. I. S. 207, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS.
A

WANTED for the Ismailia High School, Mombasa, one SCIENCE and one ARTS GRADUATE'S, mother tongue Gujarati, salary according to qualifications, second class passage back to India and 3 months leave on half pay after completion 4 years' tour of service. Agreement Essential Apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, The Ismailia Education Board, P. O Box No. 115, Mombasa.
A 2694

THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Lahore, has introduced a very attractive scheme for educated youngmen and those interested in Insurance business. Start Rs. 60/- per mensem with liberal commission and allowance, rising rapidly by guaranteed annual increments to Rs. 400/- per mensem. Free training. Excellent opportunity for the energetic and ambitious. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER.
A 2673

BEST CHANCE IN FREE INSURANCE—Join Universal Brotherhood. Organisers & Agents wanted on liberal Commission and guaranteed bonus. The Public Benefit Provident Insurance Society, Ltd., Moradabad.
A R 4575

WANTED.—SALESMEN and CLERKS for the Sundry Department of a big firm of Chemists and Druggists. Men with experience preferred. Apply Box No. 773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2715

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK, LTD., 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal)
A R 4564

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, qualified as L. C. P. S. to work in a private dispensary in the mofussil from April 1. Apply stating terms to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2717

WANTED
for INDIA EQUITABLE
Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—
To THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED by European Firm, well trained CLERK with thorough knowledge of the Sugar trade. Apply Box No. 782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2740

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—(1) LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 75-5-150. (2) Two STAFF NURSES, on a salary of Rs. 30-1-50. (3) FEMALE COMPOUNDER on a salary of Rs. 30-1-50. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and nationality should be sent to the undersigned on or before 1st April, 1931. Selected candidates shall have to come for an interview and if selected they will be appointed on one year's probation and will be provided with free quarters and given the benefit of Provident Fund. Candidates selected will be required to execute agreements for three years. ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Lady Butler Hospital, Khandwa.
A 2727

WANTED—Candidates, Students for Telegraph, Railway Work, Civil Engineering, Astrology, Medicine, General Employments, Industries, Competitive Exams., Commerce, Primary, Elementary, Advance Education, in International Model College, (to be opened) or by Correspondence. Need apply with Re. 1 to the Registrar, Indian Education Syndicate, Bareilly, Foreign Education and Employment Fund should be whole-heartedly patronised by all the Princes, Chiefs, Squires, and Newspapers (through their Publicity). J. C. PUNDIT, B.Sc., E., Hony. Secretary, (Edinburgh). KUMAR MOTILAL, President.
A R 4479

WANTED—Well-educated young high class Hindu Lady, knowing English, French and nursing, to act as nurse companion to a convalescent young lady travelling to Europe for six months with her family 1st week April. Ought to know Vegetarian Hindu Cooking. Terms Rs. 50 per month and all found. Apply immediately with testimonials to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4613

WANTED—CINEMA OPERATOR knowing little Electricity, for AEG Projector. Interview Madnany, near East Film Coy., Lamington Road.
A R 4611

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail Orders for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R4619

WANTED—By an old established advertising concern, CAPABLE CANVASSER for Securing Advertisements on decent pay and commission. Apply to Box No. 770, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4597

WANTED—CANVASSERS and AGENTS for our "SUN INK" and "EUCALYPTA.', Uniformly Best Eucalyptus Oil on Rs. 60/- per month. Able men need apply:—NEW ORIENTAL TRADING COMPANY, Kurla, Bombay.
A R 4594

WANTED—IDEA-LAYOUT MAN Preference to one familiar with preparation of folders, booklets, showcards and other printed matter; also able to write copy for advertising. Applicants should state experience and enclose specimens of work to Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4586

WANTED—MERCHANTS for Highclass Soaps, etc. Please apply to GUJARAT SOAP & I. WORKS LTD., Baroda, Bombay Representatives:—T. F. & Company, 5/30, J. K. BUILDINGS, GAMDEVI.
A R 4603

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS for "Secret of Happiness" given free for the welfare of mankind. Apply to D. H. Home. Post Box No. 11416. Calcutta.
A S

WANTED—A L. C. P.'S for Municipal Dispensary. Apply stating terms and experience to PRESIDENT, Borsad Municipality, District Kaira
A R 4589

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Plain Hanging Almirah, Rs. 20/-. Chest of drawers (two pieces) Rs. 20/-, Iron double Bed brass mounted spring mattress Rs. 35/-. 24 records Rs. 18/-. Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder.
C R 4656

Situations Wanted

YOUNG LADY at present in Europe, would like position as COMPANION or SECRETARY to high class Indian lady. Has had experience. Apply Box No. 766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4585

WANTED—POSITION of TRUST or PRIVATE SECRETARY, (English), to Indian Gentleman, by Christian Gentleman, retired Chief Clerk of a large Railway Office. Educated and Matriculated from the Cathedral High School, Bombay. Good testimonials, willing, trustworthy. Please address Box No. 776, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4604

Houses & Flats To Let.

GROUND FLOOR, Palli Road, Bandra, opposite Convent; open all sides, electricity, moderate rent. Apply, DARUWALA, premises.
C R 4605

TO LET—Good AIRY ROOMS in the Gopal Bhuvan, Princess Street. Apply, the MANAGER, Bombay 2.
C R 4601

TO BE LET—A BUNGLOW with compound, at Chaupatty Road. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
C R 4617

TO LET—In Vile Parle, a GROUND FLOOR of a decent banglow, having one Hall and eight rooms, just on two minutes walk from the Railway Station, with electric Lights, water arrangement. Please apply to A. M. RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone 22634.
C R 4577

TO LET—Airy, beadtiful, and large bungalow with beautiful garden ROZARIO COTTAGE" at Matheren, for the hot season and airy, large and neat Second floor in House No. 24-2 at Custom House Road and ventilated, large go-down at House No. 66-68-70 at Homji Street, Bombay. Apply personally Kasamally Jaffur Cassum, Estate Manager to Prince Aly S. Khan, Marina Mansion, Chowpaty, Sea Face, Bombay.
C R4583

GREAT REDUCTION IN RENT —TO BE LET at Tardeo (near Chikhalwadi) flats in "Dharma-Nivas" and "Dharma-Kuti" originally known as Tukaram Buildings having one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen Reduced rent ranging from Rs. 65/ to 95/. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyabji House, Chaupatti Sea Face.
C 7000

Loans

WANTED—FINANCING PARTNER with Rs. 1,000/- for starting exceedingly paying, Safe, Popular Industrial Business without Competition. Apply to Box No. 772, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 4600

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, Bonuses, loan or immediate employment, apply sharp to GENERAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION LTD., Simla or Ramprasad & Co., Post Box No. 2064, Bombay.
T R 4608

INVEST with the CALCUTTA FINANCE COMPANY, Head Office: 1-B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. Branch Office: Jayakar's Building, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. Interest paid at 1 per cent month on or before 5th of every month less postal charges.
L R 4552

CAPITALIST PARTNER WANTED.—To finance raw cotton Export business with China, Japan. Advertiser with long-standing connections, able, experience 20 years. Credentials exchanged. Reply Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 4598

A MILLIONAIRE FINANCIER, enthusiast for Swadeshi is willing to advance a few lacs as deposit to any well-established textile mill in return for monopoly of its cloth selling agency on commission basis no brokers need apply. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L 140

Medical.

DEAFNESS

Safe sure and guaranteed cure without relapse. For full particulars apply TEJAR CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Bagbazar, Calcutta.

Property Wanted

WANTED—For a Public School intended to be started, an extensive piece of land in the Island of Salsette, measuring about 40 acres, one on highland with Buildings thereon, will be preferred. Write with particulars stating the lowest price to Box No. 747 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
N 2657

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WS.

EARN Touch Typewriting in a month. Shorthand a Speciality. TYPEWRITERS all makes for Lowest Cash or Easy Monthly Payment Plan. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
E 2427

Profession.

YOUR CLAIMS will be recovered and Decrees executed from outstations and Native States. Write giving details to Post Box 526, Bombay.
P R4615

IF you want to earn thousands get Prof. SHROFF'S Forecast of Cotton and Share Markets. One sure New York Cotton closing figure given. Opposite "Pigeonstand", 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P O.
P R 4581

Trade Announcement.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS & PROPERTY OWNERS.
WANTED by a big fleet of transporters job for Filling-in either in Bombay or Suburbs. Any big quantity will be executed PROMPTLY. Apply to Box No. 777, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
2610

OPPORTUNITY—Required Co-operation from Financiers with Rs. 5,000 and more in launching highly-paying Industries in India. Apply: B. L. VARMA C/o "RIHAG" COLOGNE-DEUTZ GERMANY.
T R4619

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for students in Electrical Engineering. For sale a first hand set of American Technical Society's "Electrical Engineering" in ten volumes. Please apply Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
T R4616

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—Four Seater CITROEN TOURER in good running order for immediate disposal. Price Rs. 500/-. Owner buying a bigger second hand car. Apply to Box No. 779, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R 4612

FOR SALE—X NUMBER BABY AUSTIN CAR in good condition. Apply, Post Box No. 3188, Bombay.
J A R 4592

WANTED—A Second hand four Seater BABY CAR (any make) in sound running order, mechanically perfect. Price upto Rs. 1,000/-. Apply sharp to Box No. 778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R 4611

Public Notices.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of the Policy No. 38365 on the life of Mr. Parshuram Shavlram Parshekar, Thakurdwar Road, House No. 215, 3rd Floor, Bombay No. 2 a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.
9, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA
Dated 20th March, 1931
2728

Public Notices.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1930.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Vithaldas Kanji and W. G. Lely as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th March to 18th April, 1931, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Bombay Company Limited
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 19th March, 1931.
2724.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from 1st April, 1931, town duty will be levied on all imports into the City of "Vegetable Product" or "Vanaspati", that is to say, ghi substitutes which are not pure ghi but which resemble ghi, at the rate of annas ten per Bombay Maund. The duty will be refundable, subject to the conditions laid down in the Municipal Act, on export of the article from the City. The duty will be collected by the officers of the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C.I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway and the Bombay Port Trust Railway at their respective Docks, Bunders and Stations.
A. R. DALAL.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th March, 1931.
2712

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COY.

NOTICE

—:o:—

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the contracts of the following stalls at Grant Road and Bandra stations:—

GRANT ROAD.

(1) Hindu Tea and Light Refreshments stall, with three vendors on the station platform.
(2) Mahomedan Tea and Light Refreshments stall, with three vendors on the station platform.
(3) Fruit stall with two vendors on the station platform.

BANDRA.

(4) Fruit stall, with three vendors on the station platform.

2. The Contractor will have to supply all equipment for the running and upkeep of the stall.
3. The Contractor will be required to execute an Agreement, a form of which can be obtained from the undersigned.
4. The Contractor will be required to pay a lump sum per year for the use of the stall (quarterly in advance) and for the vendors, the amount of which should be mentioned in the tender. In addition to this, he shall have to pay for electric lights, if any, and water consumed by him according to meter readings.
5. All staff employed by the ocntractor must be dressed in uniform to be approved of by the undersigned. The vendors will not be allowed to hawk in trains or to make noise on station platforms.
6. Tenders for each contract should be given separately and sealed and superscribed:—
(1) Tender for Hindu or Mahomedan Tea and light Refreshments stall at Grant Road.
(2) Tender for fruit stall at Grant Road or Bandra as the case may be, and should reach the Undersigned not later than 12 hours on 15-4-1931.
7. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 19th March, 1931.
2735

Public Notices.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, 1931 at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1930.
2. To declare a dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Vithaldas Kanji and W. G. Lely as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th March to 18th April, 1931, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Bombay Company Limited
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 19th March, 1931.
2725

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 23rd, March 1931, at 11 O'clock (S.T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
21st March 1931.
2736

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients Messrs. H. H. WADIA & SONS and Mr. NARIMAN RATANJI DARUWALLA, who carried on business under the style or firm of The Imperial Hosiery Mart at Sheik Memon Street has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 31st July, 1930, so far as it concerns the said Mr. Nariman Ratanji Daruwalla who has retired from the said firm since that date.
All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by our clients Messrs. H. H. Wadia and Sons, the continuing partners, who continue to carry on the said business under the same style or firm of the Imperial Hosiery Mart.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1931
CHUBB GAGRAT & GHASVALA,
Attorneys for Messrs. H. H. Wadia & Sons.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
2731

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of removing a pair of old sluice gates and constructing and erecting a new pair at Love Grove, Worli, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 30th day of March, 1931.
Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the work of removing a pair of old sluice gates at Worli and constructing and erecting a new pair", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, with a deposit of Rs. 250/- (Rupees Two Hundred and fifty only).
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
2722

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of April, 1931, for the supply of PETTY STORES during 1931-32.
Form of Tender at Rs. 5/- can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office.
Tender form will not be sent by V. P. P.
D. N. BARIA,
L. C. E.
Senior Assistant Engineer.
19-3-1931.
2713

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MATHURADAS VASASNJI KHIMJI has purchased the undermentioned property at the Auction Sale, held on the 18th day of February, 1931, at the instance of Bai Jamnabai, widow of Manji Keshavji in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to her by an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated the 13th day of February, 1930, made between Haridas Dhanji Mulji and Another of the first part, Vallabhdas Jamnadas and Haridas alias Haribhai Vallabhdas of the second part and Vallabhdas Jamnadas and Others of the 3rd part and the said Bai Jamnabai, widow of Manji Keshavji of the fourth part. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing with proofs in support thereof to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land (together with the houses and several ranges or chawls and the buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the East side of Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3006 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 863 Bhuleshwar Division and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 258; 412;; 412; New Nos. 1826, 2296; 2297; Old Survey Nos. 30; 33; 33 and New Survey Nos. 1681; 1651; 1681 and bounded, on or towards the East by properties of Gordhandas Pitamberdas and Naran Mulji, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by properties of Haridas Dhunji Mulji, Gopinath Parmanandas Jivandas Naranji and Jiwan Naranji and on or towards the South by properties of Harnandrai Ramnarayen Mansukhlal Munshi Haridas Jadavji and Khetsey Kanji and the buildings wherein are assessed by the Bombay Municipality formerly under "C" Ward Nos. 435 to 444 and now under Nos. 435-436-437-438-439-440-441 and 442 and formerly under Street Nos. 189-203, 1 to 9 and now under Nos. 375C, 391, 381A; 381B; 2; 381C; 381E; 381 and 381D.
Dated this 20th March, 1931.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2729

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of SHAMJI SUNDERJI, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Tobacco Merchant, who resided at Manji Mavji's Malla Jambli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.
ZAVERBAI, widow of Shamji Sunderji, the Executrix mentioned in the Will of the deceased Shamji Sunderji of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at Manji Mavji's Malla Jambli Moholla, Bombay No. 2, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
The 14th day of March, 1931.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2737

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Government of Maharashtra
on 22 December, 2016

BEEJBUND

1 pill, taken 2 hours before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO. Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM,
5, BYRAGIMATAM ST., MADRAS.

SWADESHI! SWADESHI!!

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Travelling suit, cases, Attache cases, Money Purses, Belts, Bed Straps, Holdalls and Leather goods of all kinds.

Lockets of National Leaders etc. and Coat Buttons Manufacturers.

GOLD FILLED BUTTON MANUFACTURING CO.,
158-60, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
Telegram:—"Notecase".
Telephone: 26470.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 (two) per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three)

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AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only.)

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 (two) only.

Dr. T N. SHARMA,
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
GUJARAT, (Punjab).

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—

J. RAM,
C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,
6, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
District HOWRAH.

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

TURNSTILE GATES AT CHURCHGATE STATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The present introduction of turnstile gates which the B.B. and C.I. Railway is going to introduce at its Churchgate station, probably on the alleged plea of having an effective check of season tickets and ordinary tickets, will greatly inconvenience the passengers all through the day, especially, in the morning and evening during the pick period when thousands of passengers have to get out and get into the trains. In the morning the passengers are always in a hurry to reach their offices in time and naturally there would be a great rush and stampede at the exit as each train unloads at least 200 passengers and the passengers will have to undergo the ordeal of passing one by one to get out of the said turnstile gate and consequently each passenger will have to wait there considerably long for his turn. Besides, the turnstile gates have been provided with brakes so constructed that if one, really or according to the belief of ticket collectors tries to get out of the said gate without showing his season ticket, they can at once stop him by pressing the brake from proceeding further, which brake if put into action hurriedly may even injure the person of such a passenger besides retarding the progress of the passengers following him. What would be the plight of ladies and little school going children can better be imagined than described.

According to the recent remodelling of the Churchgate station no sooner a train terminates at that station on one platform than follows another train after a few minutes on the other platform which makes the position of the passengers still more confused.

The public hope that in the interest of large number of passengers you will raise an emphatic protest against the introduction of such novel trunstile gates and they hope that the protest of the public would reach the ears of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities and they would timely comply with their request and do away with the intention of erection of such gates.—Yours. etc.,

BHASKAR A. KOWLY.

RELEASE OF PATIALA POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Hundreds of Bombay Citizens, men and women who had taken part in the memorable black flag demonstrations against Maharaja of Patiala on his departure to Europe, last year, at Ballard Pier, will be glad to learn that their demonstrations, had, after all, some effect on the mentality and outlook of the Maharaja. I had arranged similar demonstrations to greet him on his arrival on the 6th instant and it was decided that 500 people will lay prostrate before his special train and offer satyagraha. On the 5th a protest meeting was held at Azad Maidan. On the same day, three very respectable Nationalist Sikhs came specially from the Punjab and requested me not to hold any demonstrations as the Maharaja's minister Mr. Liakat Hussain who had come to Bombay to receive the Maharaja, promised on behalf of His Highness to release all political prisoners and redress other grievances. Being assured of the genuineness of the promise I cancelled all demonstrations. Now I am glad to inform the citizens that 115 political prisoners have been released from Patiala jails and promises have been given to restore confiscated properties and redress all other demands of the subjects. Let us hope he will fulfil all our expectations in giving self Government to his subjects.—Satyagraha-ki- Jai.—Yours, etc.,

JAMIAT SINGH.

SIKHS FOR THE CONGRESS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is again a statement issued in your paper of to-day by Mr. Jamiat Singh. In reply we should like to say that if any statements were circulated against the Sikh volunteers, the blame lies solely on Mr. Jamiat Singh himself. Mr. Jamiat Singh denounced Gandhi-Irwin Truce in such a way (under the name of Akali Dal) that interested quarters naturally took advantage of his anti-Congress statements and levelled malicious charges against the Sikh Volunteers. The truth is that Sikhs, be they a few Akali Dal volunteers or Ramgarhis Shromani Akali Dal volunteers or the greater number of Congress supporters outside both the Dals, have all along stood by the Congress. And what statements Mr. Jamiat Singh had submitted to the press were in toto his personal views though to give them some weight he had taken advantage of his Secretaryship of the so-called Akali Dal. But no sooner is his anti-Gandhi-propaganda explained to the Sikh volunteers and the Sikh public of Bombay, he has realised his awkward position and has taken the trouble to refute what he had himself stated in he "Bombay Chronicle".

As a mark of loyalty to the Congress the poor volunters of the Akali Dal are made to sell the news-sheet "The Masses" in the Public streets of Bombay. And who does not know that 'the Masses" preaches pure and simple obedience to the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

March 16.

ISHAR SINGH,
KHARAK SINGH.

BREACH OF TRUCE TERMS

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—It is regrettable to state that the Madras Government seems to move at a snail's pace in translating into action the Truce terms in respect of the release of political prisoners. It appears to be much worse than the Bombay Government. In the Alipuram Camp Jail, where the largest number of political prisoners of "C" class only were kept, release commenced only on the 13th instant. I was released on the 14th afternoon and there were still about 100 prisoners left. But it looks security section prisoners are not to be released. Further some prisoners are there who were committed under 'violent,' 'nuisance' and 'vagrancy' Acts, as suited the whims and caprices of the respective magistrates to long-terms of imprisonments, who also have not been released. It is understood that the Superintendent of that Jail has not received any instructions for their release. but those prisoners do expect to be released shortly. But from Mr. Nariman's statement in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle," I see the Government of Bombay also are not acting in the spirit of the Truce. Let it be clearly understood that peace with the Government is impossible if officers are not made to understand that the country is changed and it is not in a mood to tolerate any 'breach of faith.' It is hoped that Mahatmaji will please take up this matter immediately, so as to enable those among unreleased prisoners who desire to take part in the proceedings of the ensuing Karachi Congress, to have time enough to attend. Generous interpretation of the Truce terms on the part of the Government, as expected by Mahatmaji, is the immediate crying need. Will the Provincial Governments respond immediately?

If they have any practical sense let them act promptly before it is too late. Let the Central Government see to it that the Provincial Governments take immediate action in the matter so as to avoid serious misunderstandings.—Yours etc.,

K. A. SUBRAMANIAM.
Captain of the Tamil Nadu Volunteers.

ABOLISH VISAPUR JAIL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to Visapur jail exposures made by Mr. R. D. Baliwala I wish to say as follows:

I was a prisoner in Visapur jail for three months and as a medical practitioner of several years' standing I have no hesitation in supporting all that Mr. Baliwala has stated regarding water supplied to prisoners in the Visapur jail. It is not only bad but quite injurious to health and skin. It creates parasitic live in the clothes and itches on the Skin. The same water is used for drinking purposes after it is duly purified by pouring into it the necessary medicines. This kind of water greatly affects the health of the prisoners.

The climate of Visapur is also bad. I am, terefore, of the opinion that steps must immediately be taken to abolish the Visapur temporary prison.—Yours etc.

RAMCHANDRA MUKUND BHORI.
Andheri, Mar. 13.

HORROR OF VISAPUR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am thankful to Mr. Baliwala for bringing to light the horrors of Visapur jail. I was a prisoner there and I wholeheartedly support Mr. Baliwala.

I was only for two months in thns jail but during that period I was givtn half a oozen sort of Jail punishments first I was given hand cuffs in the night which made sleep impossible. Then I was given bar fetters for a week and just before my release they took me to the iron smith and punished me with bar fetters as a result of which I was unable to walk till I was released. And all these for arguing with the warders and sepoys!

In other respects also the Visapur Jail is very bad and even hard hearted criminals must not be taken there. It must be abolished.—Yours, etc.

RAMKARAN PURDESHI.

STAMPEDE AT AZAD MAIDAN MEETING

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—It is unfortunate to read almost invariably of the stampede by the audience assembled at the occasion of every big meeting. Yesterday's meeting can be taken as an instance, where the mad rush by the people, according to you, was due to their eagerness to have the darshan of 'the uncrowned king' and to hear him; but the real cause for the stampede was not so much the former as the latter. The failure of the loudspeakers was the direct cause of the incident.

May I, therefore, through your esteemed columns, draw the attention of the authorities concerned if they wish to be sure of any big meeting passing on peacefully and without any untoward incident whatsoever, they must see that loudspeakers never fail and are adequate for the purpose.—Yours, etc.,

Y. I. RANGWALA

March 15.

UNITY AND UNITY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Since the signing of the Delhi Pact a keen dissatisfaction is felt among the Congressites especially in Bombay and Bengal. Public meetings are held and the terms of truce are run down as "surrender" and the betrayal of our leaders.

It would be unfair on my part to condemn them, simply because human nature is after all a human nature and youth is after all a youth. At the first sight to cry a halt to the movement when it was in its full swing, jails were more comfortable than homes, and not to suffer was suffering seems to us as senseless and improper. The very fact that the Die-hards in India and Britain have not up-to-now raised a single voice against the Agreement shows that there is something wrong with it.

But if we were to consider the question coolly from a different point of view, we would discover that there is no tangible room for our discouragement and apprehension. Our struggle, really speaking, was based entirely on faith in the Almighty, truth and non-violence. Our most revered and beloved leader found that the British Government was ruining India in disguise. So far that my humble opinion goes, he must have approached God, and on his bended knees must have entreated Him to make all his actions His, to guide him to the right path and to give him strength to fight the powerful enemy. Therefore it was God who inaugurated the Civil Disobedience movement through him. Some of my countrymen and almost all the Englishmen may scoff at this queer idea. But if they remember the response that was given to his "mad risk" they would at once realise their mistake. I do not believe that any sane person would imagine that it was Mahatma—a body consisting of bones and skin and weighing 83 lbs.—who had stirred the length and breadth of such a vast continent as India.

To verify my abovementioned statement, we find Gandhiji, after his release, constantly alluding to God, and saying that whatever He wills will come to pass. When, if I mistake not, asked by a Press representative, as to whether he would call off the movement or not, he promptly replied that it exclusively depended upon his "inner-voice". Now what is this "inner voice" and from where does it comes? If anybody has experienced it, it always comes from the heart and not the head. It is not what we think but what we feel. Therefore just as he suspended the movement in accordance with his "inner-voice", in the same way, he must have started it. As the latter was nothing but success, so the former cannot be otherwise.

Now let me introduce the practical side of the problem. If Gandhiji is right then it is a folly to prolong our suffering. But if we—particularly Sirdar Jamiat Singh—think that he is wrong then it is the highest height of folly to turn our faces from our General and criticize him. Mahatma, even if he is left all alone, will never break his word which is as good as a bond. The only inevitable result would be division among us. And division at this critical juncture will completely destroy our past achievement, and thus strengthen the hands of our opponent to play her good old game of divide and rule. On the other hand if we unite ourselves, and place before the 2nd R. T. C. a common—but reasonable and practicable for the immediate present—demand without the Moonje and Shafi cock fight, then the British Government will have per force to grant it. I, for one, do not think that she would forget so soon the bitter lesson taught to her during the last ten months.

Therefore the only course before us is unity, unity and unity. A lot of constructive work can be done during the period of Truce. The first and the foremost is to drive more deeply than before the Spirit of Nationalism or patriotism in the hearts of young and old, men and women through meetings, processions, exhibitions and so forth. Volunteers ought to be sent to villages to bring home to them the love of their Motherland. If we carry on this plan successfully, then I am dead certain that the Hindu-Muslim quarrel, foreign cloth, and everything that is not in the interest of India would forthwith disappear. Again it would not be very difficult to raise another mass revolt if our terms are not accepted. I close my letter by sincerely praying to God for the unity and wisdom of the Congress.—Yours, etc,

M. H. CAPTAIN.

30 Pali Road,
Bandra, March 10.

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What the People say

THE TRUCE & AFTER

—.o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle:"

Sir—The Gandhi-Irwin agreement, to put it mildly, has caused wide-spread disappointment in the country, and a large majority of Congressmen have been simply stunned by it. I fear the country will take a long time to recover from the blow dealt to it by the Congress Working Committee, and any talk of restarting the movement, when the hopes placed in the Indian R. T. C. will fail and materialise cannot be justified in the circumstances.

I am a Congressman myself and, with all respect to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, I have a right to speak for people of my persuasion. The country cannot and will not tolerate for a moment the claim for monopoly, to speak on behalf of the country, of a certain class of people only. The Civil Disobedience movement succeeded not because every one of the 33 crores went to jail or got his head broken, but because the vast majority of Indians stood solidly behind the Congress and thus gave their sanction to its actions. Some have suffered more and some less some have been "pampered" prisoners in the A class and others have suffered the rigorous of C class; some have died, and others have been maimed for their lives. There are others too who have sacrificed materially, and many of them have been ruined. Therefore, the country will not lightly part with its right to speak out its mind on such a momentous issue as the settling of the constitution of this country. I will leave the question at that.

I have read with great care the Government Resolution, as agreed to by Mahatma Gandhi, his many speeches explaining the terms, and Messrs. Rajgopalachari's and Vallabhbhai's speeches telling the public that Swaraj was now a reality, and I must confess that they all have left me cold. All Congressmen who can think for themselves have to rely, in the first instance on the Gandhi-Irwin pact, which has been officially published under the signature of the Home Secretary, and it is plain enough. It does not require any explanation in mitigation of the severity of the terms dictated to the Congress by the Government at New Delhi, which the Working Committee has accepted. In the first place Indians resent the arrogant and minatory tone of the Government resolution, and its sting lies in its tail. I shall quote it for the benefit of the readers and leave them to judge for themselves:

> "In the event of the Congress failing to give full effect to the obligations of this settlement, Government will take such action as may in consequence be necessary for the protection of the public and individuals and the due observance of law and order."

Does this show any change of heart on the part of the Government, and can such a threat find a place in the terms of a truce that is honourable? The Delhi truce reads like one dictated to a grovelling and defeated enemy at the point of the sword. The entire tone of the Government Resolution is most objectionable and savours of its being arrived at not by two contending parties who wanted to come to a peaceful and amicable settlement of differences, but dictated by the victor to the vanquished. That is the reading of the resolution by the man in the street, and no amount of gloss put on it can explain away its real significance. This ont thing vitiates the whole settlement.

But that is not all. Gandhiji's real test of Swaraj was that India should have "the substance" of Independence" and that immediately. Not even our worst enemies think of withholding Swaraj from India, say, after a 100 years or more! The men and women and children made their enormous sacrifices not for a distant goal in the dim lazy future, which was to be dangled as an ideal before the country each time the Congress started some sort of movement at the whim of its leaders, but for the immediate realisation of the "substance of Independence". The R. T. C. recommendations certainly are in a fluid state and have not yet been put into concrete form, but that does not take away the fundamentals on which they are based. The country did not respond to the call of the Congress merely with a view to give another lease of life to the present system of Government, or to the autocratic rule of the Indian Princes, who have no business to dictate to Indians in the British territory as to what they will do and what they will not. They will attain that right only when they introduce real democracy in their petty kingdoms and discard for ever their unchecked autocracy, as at present.

British Indians certainly do not want to make the country safe for Indian Princes, who have hitherto always sided with the Paramount Power whenever there was a quarrel between the rulers and Indians. This sudden landslide in favour of Federalism augurs ill for the country, and since the whole of Anglo-India, and all traditional opponents of India's freedom have supported it, the Congressmen should discard it, without giving the proposal even a moment's thought. Napoleon has told us that we should never do what our enemies want us to do, and that stands as true in war as in politics. India can never accept this sham democracy, and British Indians can never betray their brethren across the borders who are groaning under perpetual misrule. We are not going to improve our lot, or widen our liberties, by allowing autocrats to meddle in our affairs and imposing on us a constitutio nwhich is the very negation of democracy. Indians cannot allow over seven crores of their brethren to groan under despotism and themselves enjoy freedom. In the very nature of things it is impossible for autocracy and democracy to sit at the same table and work together and amicably.

But I shall tell why the Princes have been put there. The Princes who were opposed to any responsibility in the centre became ardent coverts to that principle in one night. There have been miracles before, but this one is the greatest of them all. I say they have been deliberately put there to retard the progress of the country and to tie it perpetually to the apron-strings of Great Britain. They have been purposely placed there as a bulwark against the advancing tide of democracy; they are the watch-dogs of Great Britain; they are a brake on the wheel of progress. I say further, that as long as the Princes are there it will be impossible for the country to make any advance in any direction, for according to the R. T. C. one third number of seats in the future parliament will be their guerdon. The Princes allied to the re-actionary elements in British India will make a solid Cinese Wall, whilh it will be impossible to cross for the Nationalists. The acceptance of the principle of Federation vitiates the whole Gandhi-Irwin Pact, and it must be the duty of the Congress at Karachi to reject it and restate the ideals this country stands for. Once this principle of Federation is accepted, no sane person can believe for a moment that the Government or the Princes will allow the Congress to meddle with their affairs. Mr. Patel forgets that the Viceroy is the sole person who with whom the Princes can treat in India, and that too on a limited scale, and for other matters they can deal with the British Government direct. In these circumstances am I wrong in saying that the Princes are placed there as a rampart against advancing tide of democracy?

This country gave a black flag farewell to the R.T.C. delegates and every Nationalist and Congress paper has condemned its decisions. From a thousand platforms in this country we have denounced the R. T. C. delegates for having bartered away the liberties of the country. We have accused them of selling the pass. We have summarily rejected their considered proposals, because they fall far short of the "substance of Independence", or even the 11 points which Gandhiji had placed before the country. And yet as soon as the Working Committee accepts those very decisions the Congressmen are told that they are the very thing that the country was fighting for all these wearisome months. Nothing can change the R. T. C. proposals which have now been accepted by the Working Committee. The country will not be easily satisfied if it is told that the leaders who have now accepted them have re-read the White Book in the light of the Gandhi-Irwin talks What was re-actionary and unacceptable, cannot be made democratic and accentable, simply because the Working Committee has put its seal of approval on them. I must tell the Working Committee that the country has made rapid advance since the Civil Disobedience movement was started and even the poorest peasant in the remotest corner of India can now think for himself. It is because he can think for himself that he has made such colossal sacrifices, and these sacrifices are not confined to Bardoli or Borsad. From north to south, from east to west the whole country, and real country at that meaning the villages, has responded and the villages have borne patiently the lathi blows of the Police, because they thought that this was the last struggle for freedom, and that beyond suffering, misery, poverty and ignorance lay radiant Swaraj, which was to give them freedom from all these. The days are gone by when people accept in toto what their leaders tell them. Suffering and sacrifices have sharpened their intellect, and though they may not all have gone to jail, they have a right to speak for themselves and their country.

We have been told that the reservations are for the good of the country, that they are in the interests of Indians. I want to know what was not in the interests of the people. Everything that the British Government have done all these 150 years was in the interests of the people. All the enormous expenditure that we have to shoulder, the huge army, the costly Services, the magnificient palaces and luxurious appointments of the satraps, the Police—all these have been imposed on this country in the interest of the people. Our heads have been broken, our leaders jailed, our women sent to prison and insulted —all in the interests of the country. The huge sums of money that are annually sent out of this country are in the interests of India. The ratio, so ruinous to the interests of this country, is in the interests of India. The sales of reverse councils are in the interest of India. India is kept in bondage in her own interests, for have not our mentors been telling us that once we are freed from the check that is now imposed on us by an alien bureaucracy, all Indians would fly at each others, throats, and there would be anarchy and chaos?

The majority of Congressmen think that the country could have got all this and more by Congress leaders going to London and living there like Princes at Chesterfield Gardens and by sitting at the tables of the rich and the powerful in the centre of the Empire. All this could have been achieved by accepting the R. T. C. Conference, without sending a single one of the 60,000 to jail, and without sacrificing a single life out of the 100 and more who have died on behalf of the country during the very first three months of this struggle. Is this all that India has got for all the sacrifices made by her best sons? If so, then the less said about it the better.

The Working Committee is not aware that the Youth cannot wait, and so cannot old men. We want to realize freedom immediately and now. It is not the power of persuasion which compelled the Cabinet to concede the terms they have done, but it is the power of the Congress; it is not one man's work; not the work of a coterie, not the work of an oligarchy, or even plutocracy, but the work of the whole nation, the majority of individuals all pulling in one direction. It is only the country or the Congress which can have a deciding voice in matters of such high import.

It will be for the Karachi Congress to undo the work done by the Working Committee and begin afresh. Let us remember that no individual or set of individuals is greater than the Congress, and that the interests of the country cannot be sacrificed for the prestige of any person or persons. Let the Karachi Congress divest itself of old-world ideas and begin a fresh march towards the goal of freedom, so that India can take her proper place among the free nations of the world.

Yours, etc.,

A HUMBLE CONGRESSMAN.

A QUERY

—.o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring to your notice the fact that the old one anna postage stamps bear the words "Postage and Revenue" but the new stamps recently introduced by the Government do not bear the said words.

Will the Officer concerned, therefore, let the public know whether the new stamps can be used for passing Pro-notes, receipt of amounts for Rs. 20 and above, etc.—Yours, etc.,

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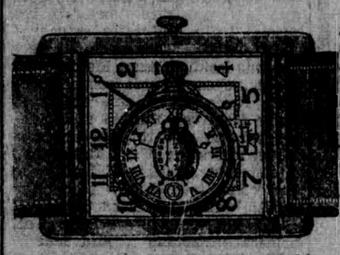

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—.o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is my earnest appeal to Mahatmajee and other Congress leaders that they should take up the question of insurance with the mill-owners of India—that in return for the great benefit that they are deriving owing to Congress movement of Swadeshi and the support that they received in Council in imposing higher tariffs on import of foreign cloth and yarn at the cost of the masses, they in return should agree to give all their insurance to Indian insurance companies and they all must surrended agencies of foreign insurance companies that they possess. If the mill-owners do not work in the spirit of give and take then they deserve no sympathy from the masses who in order to help their industries agreed to higher tariff and are preaching far and wide to the masses to use Swadeshi cloth and are compelling the cloth merchants to do away with their business of foreign cloth and start shops dealing in Swadeshi The sacrifice that the mill-owners will make compared to the great sacrifice the masses have made are insignificant. Over a crore of rupees can be saved if all the mills are insured with Indian insurance companies every year. Even if the mill-owners were to start their mutual insurance society and were to insure all their mills with that society I dare say in few years that society will have built a huge reserve out of the premium received and the society should invest the said reserve with Indian Banks who in return will be able to help the general trade with that deposits. At present every year over a crore of rupees belonging to mills of India are drained out of the country owing to their insuring with foreign companies. It is now high time for the Congress to press their demands and see that every mill is insured with Indian concerns and also to be satisfied that the reinsurance is also given by those Indian concerns to other Indian companies, and the whole of the premium remains in the country and is not drained out as is the case now. Let Mahatmajee and other Congress leaders take up this question and save draining of crores of rupees outside the country.—Yours, etc.,

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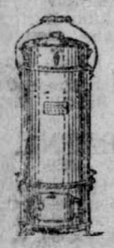

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THAT YOUNG MAN IN A HURRY

A FEW ANECEDENTS OF WINSTON LEONARD SPENCER CHURCHILL

(BY "CHRONICLER".)

While the erratic, aggressive acts of Mr. Winston Churchill in the platform-speeches and the general campaign of anti-Indian hostilities he has been carrying on latterly in the hope of mobilizing and leading the mob of Conservative interests, in deliberate defiance of the party leadership and policy, give one a complete idea of the personality of this man, it would be interesting to recall the incidents of the past in his remarkable career to show that the wisdom of time has not changed the ways of "the young subaltern giving advice to generals."

SUBALTERN-JOURNALIST.

That career opens with the legend of the naughty boy with his toy soldiers whose dream was: 'I'll be a soldier, of course, while there's any fighting to be done After that I shall have a shot at politics'. The ancestry of the Duke of Marlborough and the position of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, gave him the opening that Winston may well claim in virtue of his 'blue' blood of the British Governing-class and it is highly significant that the young man went to Cuba as a war-correspondent and not as a soldier although he helped the Spanish forces in 1895 and won the Order of Military Merit. He tried later to join the Nile Expeditionary Force to be snubbed by that old-fashioned soldier, Kitchener, and although the journalist-combatant secured an unpaid job in the army through the influence of Lord Salisbury Kitchner did all he could to show the young man his place. He toon part however, in the campaign of Omdurman and his description of the killing of wounded derveshis and mutilation of the dead Mehdis' bodies recorded in his books was not every flattering to Kitchner The young soldiers exploiits during the South African War brought him fame which he successfully invested in contesting parliamentary election in 1901 at Oldham. After five years' experience in the House of Commons he seized his opportunity, changed the label of his politics and joined Mr. Asquith's party. He became a member of the Asquith Cabinet in 1908, justifying his American mother's pride in her boy whose achievement was approached only by the younger Pitt.

WINSTON'S FOLLY.

Churchill was Home Secretary in 1911 when the Agadir crisis sowed the seeds of the Great War. The enterprizing young man was not slow in seeing his next chance in the future development and drew up a plan which the War Office veterans promptly described as "Winston's silly memorandum" but which induced Asquith to make him First Lord of the Admiralty. When the War came, he had already mobilised the naval reserves on the 1st August even without the sanction of the Cabinet. The next act of Winston's folly was the rushing of his Naval Brigade to Antwerp although the young war-Lord defended the move on the ground of strategy. Then came the notorious Dardanelles expedition which cost Lord Fisher his resignation. As John Buchan notes, 'By this time Mr. Churchill was beginning to be widely distrusted, largely because of atmosphere of nazard and irresponsibility with which his personality had come to be surrounded." Kitchner, too, was associated with him although 'in easy-going ministerial circles the latter' moved like a panther among seals. Churchill had to resign but became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and got himself appointed on the War Council.

FATHER OF THE TANK.

Too restless to remain in that position, he set out on adventure again, and took part in the trench-warfare at Plugstreet. The sensationalist had to lie low for a time and Col. Repington makes a note of his remark in the diary about, how sad it was that, while he was slaving at Plugstreet in front of the battle, his reputation was going down, whereas when he was talking on the opposition bench and getting a lot of money for fiction he was increasing his fame daily! He resumed, soon after, his journalistic activities and it is stated his writing earned him as much as £5000 for a series of twelve articles. Lloyyd George soon gave him a lift and he was appointed Minister of Munitions. It was while he was holding this office that his thoughts occupied the problems of the Western Front attack theory and he actually ordered eighteen tanks to be built while he was still at the Admiralty although it involved excursion into the proper field of the War Office. The new tanks took part for the first time in the Somme offensive and the associations of this man with this one more weapon of war and destruction are truly symbolic in view of its employment later, recently on the Indian Frontier.

"I LOVE YOU."

Winston Churchill is playing game to-day that he has played all his life and his method have varied at no time. His political career is a long record of aggressive egoism, although it is extremely to be doubted whether it had ever been as reckless as it is generally imagined. The cheap, popular imagination, the almost universal 'inferiority complex' has invested him with romance which is too great a luxury for a careerist to afford. That he is a hero glistening with the glory of the Empire he took such a prominent part in building up, may not be doubted: but what remains doubtful is the fact that the Empire of which he may be claimed to be a saviour has since undergone certain changes that demand methods different from those which the merely presumptuous subaltern possesses. Churchill may be genius he is claimed to be: but one cannot help doubting at this moment, whether he is not played out as far as his old, successful tactics of aggression and grasp of the British mind are concerned. One recalls the "Punch" cartoon of 1914 in which he stands in his sailor-uniform, with the Union Jack in one hand and the tarpaulin of War Estimates in another, while a bevy of bebennted girls swell in the Tory chorus, 'You've made me love you; I didn't want to do it' and just smiles.

APPEAL TO THE MALCONTENTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last few days, a section of people, mostly hailing from the workers' and youth leagues, have been trying to carry on propaganda against the Gandiji-Irwin agreement. It is also a very sorry sight to see our satyagrahi captain, Sirdar Jamiat Singh among the ranks of these men. But, one can rely on Sardar Jamiat Singh's good sense to understand the true facts of the truce. He is not a man, who is not open to conviction. No doubt, Sardar Vallabhbai's clear explanation will have cured him by now. As regards the labour leaders it seems that the writer, through curiosity, attended two of their meetings to see whether these people were speaking anything sensible, according to his expectation, he found that these people talk without any rhyme or reason. They have misunderstood the truce terms. They think that the allowance of peaceful picketing and salt-manufacture is the only result of the last 11 months' struggle. They have no vision or the R. T. C. at all. They argue that the R. T. C. is to be a conspiracy between the capitalists and the Government to exploit the masses. Wonderful imagination! So, Mahatmaji, Jawaharlalji, and Sardar Vallabhbhai are going to exploit the masses! Apparently, these labour leaders do not know who these three men are. If any people have suffered for the masses, then it is these three men. What is Pandit Jawaharlal's ideal? It is the establishment of a really socialistic Government. What is a socialist Government. A socialist Govt. is a Govt. by the masses for the masses. Who are Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai? Are they capitalists? Again, they say that the truce is a betrayal of the Lahore resolution of last year. How can it be? The Lahore resolution means that complete independence is the goal of India. Which Congress leader has denied this to-day? None has denied it; "goal" does not mean immediate net result. similarly, the Lahore resolution does not mean that "Purna Swaraj" must be won at once without compromise. Of course, for propaganda's sake, these labour wiseheads can go on preaching any nonsense to the ignorant workers Further on, these political geniuses ask, "can the R. T. C. better the lot of our masses?" Why not? If franchise is extended to the poorest classes, then a fully constituent assembly, for which these people shout out so much, can be established, and the masses will be well-cared after.—Yours etc.,

M. SUBRAMANIYAM.

INDIAN STATES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The people of Indian States will realise the gravity of the present political situation. Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders have agreed to stand by the State subjects. The people of Indian States should organise themselves for a united stand.

The real people of Indian States require.

(1) Freedom of speech, assembly and press
(2) The supremacy of law
(3) representative and elective assemblies
(4) elective Municipality
(5) Habeans Corpus Act
(6) moderate taxation
(7) civil list for princes and many other legitimate things. The princes should realise the national consciousness of India. There should be a complete harmony and discussions should continue in terms of amity and goodwill.

It is an urgent need for the people of Indian States to organise and centralise their general demands. It is for the Session in Bombay to look to all these suggestions.—Yours etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

INDIAN ECONOMICS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The young students of Indian economics should consider the following sentences seriously and plunge in national economies for bettering our position.

(1) The standard of living of an average Indian is the lowest in the world.

(2) India is a land of famine and starvation

(3) The average life of a male and female is very low and only 25 years.

(4) The peasant is suffering from heavy debts, heavy taxation, extravagant social expenditure, appalling illiteracy in provident habits and seasonal labour. Their position is very much deplorable.

(5) India suffers from an unfavourable exchange ratio.

(6) Our fisical autonomy is a mere sham

(7) Our agricultural production is low

(8) India has a high birth-rate accompanied by a high death-rate.

(9) Our banking position is bad

(10) "External money" is an alarm signal to our national industries.

(11) The poor man pays the most

(12) Imperial preference policy is detrimental to our national interests

(13) Text-book graduates of economics are hindrance to national economics research because they like imitating the West.

(14) India has men and means but little money.

(15) The prosperity of India depends on population and wealth and not population and food.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

Mr. V. Madanjit (a Guzerati) has settled down in Burma for the last 20 years and is working for the Burmese. He is now in Bombay along with Rev. U. Ottama.

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INDIA'S PUBLIC BORROWINGS.

Need For Inquiry Into Policy.

TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN MONEY MARKET.

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Four non-official resolutions were discussed in the Council of State to-day. The Leader of the House Sir B. L. Mitter informed the House that it was not possible to indicate as to when Government business would be ready for discussion "here." He created laughter by saying "Hon. members will be well advised to watch the course of Government business in the other place."

WANTED JUTE COMMITTEE.

The first resolution was by Mr. Abdul Hafeez urging that immediate steps should be taken to accept and give effect to Agricultural Commission's recommendations and to set up a central jute committee representing the various interests concerned in the proportion of 65 per cent. jute growers, 20 per cent. ballers and 15 per cent jute millers. His point was that jute growers should have preponderating voice on the committee. There was the charge that the Central Cotton Committee had inadequate representation of agriculturists on it.

Sir Frank Noyce on behalf of Government accepted the resolution, but not the latter part in which proportion of representation was specified.

REPRESENTATION.

The Education Secretary assured the House that the Committee would be representative of all interests, European, Indian, Commercial and Manufacturing as well as cultivating interests. He stated that the committee would consist of 22 members with the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Agricultural Research Council as Chairman. Altogether there would be eleven representatives of agricultural interests and eleven representatives of commercial interests.

CLIVE STREET VIEW.

Mr. P. H. Browne made it clear that Clive Street was not against the proposed committee. He and his friends felt that the proposed expenditure of five lakhs on this committee could be utilised this year better towards reducing the Government of India's deficit. Otherwise Clive Street had no special objection to the appointment of the Central Jute Committee.

Mr. Hafeez agreeing to the deletion of proportion of representation, the resolution as amended was carried.

PUBLIC BORROWINGS.

Lala Jagdish Prasad moved for a Committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into and report upon the policy and programme of public gorrowings in India and abroad undertaken by the Government of India, the Provincial Governments and statutory public corporations of trusts authorised to float public loans. He alluded to the high bank rate, the flight of capital etcetera and attributed to the fact that there was no definite borrowing policy.

"FIFTH WHEEL TO COACH."

Sir Arthur McWatters did not object to the resolution on general grounds, but for practical reasons he objected to a committee of enquiry. The whole question of financial relations between the Government of India and Whitehall and as between the Central Government and the Provincial Government, he said, was being reviewed by the Round Table Conference and this was hardly the time to add a fifth wheel to the coach.

RESOLUTION LOST.

Syed Hussain Imam supported the resolution for he did not know how long the Round Table Conference would take to come to an end.

The mover emphasised that his object was to restore confidence in the Indian money market.

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

INCOME-TAX.

Lala Ramsarandas moved that steps should be taken to ensure that for purposes assessment of income-tax where an assessee has had recourse to the courts for reconvery of rent or loans, a reasonable sum on account of legal practitioners' fees and Court Fees should be deducted from the income of the assessee.

Sir Arthur McWatters accepted the resolotion.

He was, however, quite prepared to examine the position and see if 6 per sent did not meet the requirements.

Sir Akbar Khan supported the resolution explaining the house-owners' point of view.

Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty asked the mover to withdraw it and urged that Government should enquire into the whole position to see if more than a six per rent. reduction was not needed.

Lala Ramsarandas withdrew the resolution in view of the Finance Secretary's assurance.

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

The last resolution was by Saiyed Hussain Imam (Bihar) urging a Committee of Experts and members of the Central Legislature to report on the working of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, with a view to find out how far protection was stabilised the steel industry. His object, he declared, was to ascertain why the company was not able to be self-supporting yet, in what particular respect its working required to be improved, when it could stand without protection, and whether the bounty which the company was receiving was being properly spent.

Mr. A. Hamid (Burma) said that his information was that the company was endeavouring consistently and methodically to turn to good account its sad experience of the past few years.

VAGUE REMARKS.

Sir Phiroze Sethna (Director of Messrs. Tatas) thought that Mr. Hussain Imam, who hailed from Bihar, should have ascertained the facts about the company before indulging in vague remarks about it. If the Legislature had not given protection in the last seven years, this national industry would have surely gone to the wall and with it thousands of labourers would have been rendered idle. There was no need for a committee of enquiry now, for the Government must appoint a committee three years hence.

Mr. Woodhead, Commerce Secretary, said that all the information required was available in the report of the Tariff Board on galvanised steel sheets. He gave statistics to show that the company's output was steadily increasing after the end of the strike and in view of the fact that the Government must appoint a committee before March 1934, he opposed the resolution.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Hussain Imam felt that neither the Government nor the Director of Messrs. Tatas had shown whether the company would, at the end of 1933-34, be free from the necessity for protection, but withdrew the motion in view of general opposition.

The President adjourned the House to a date to be announced later.—A. P.

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A group photograph of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council now in session. Seated in the centre is the Hon'ble Sir Ali Mohamad Khan Dehlavi. To his left is Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member and leader of the House.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Jamshedi Navroz: Parsi Holiday: (Banks closed.)

The S.S. "Ranpura" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Exhibition of paintings by the late Mr. Cecil L. Burns, at Mr. Lalkaka's Art Studio, Chowpatty. Private View, from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-45 A.M.—Gramophone records.

6-30 p.m.:—Varerkar Mama's children stories.

9-20 p.m.—(Navroz special): Miss Dinbai R. Doctor's 'dilruba' solo, and Master Vasant's vocal music.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting will be held at Chaupatty on Sunday (22nd inst.) at 6 P.M. (S. T.) to demand release of all Political and Undertrial Prisoners, who are still in jail including Chirner, Sholapur, Meerut etc. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Sjts. K. M. Munshi, Javer Ali, B. G. Kher and others will speak.

THE BIRTH OF SPRING.

A free public lecture on this subject will be given to-morrow, (Sunday), evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

AUDICHYA SATYAGRAHIS TO BE HONOURED.

Under the auspices of All-India Audichya Youth League there will be a public meeting to honour all Audichya Satyagrahis to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. in Hirabag C. P. Tank.

LATE WASUDEV DEVJI SAVE.

Under the auspices of the Shree Dharma Shikshan and Nirashrit Sahayak Mandal, a condolence meeting, to record regret at the death of the late Wasudev Devji Save, father of Dr. Keshrinath Wasudev Save, a Trustee and Life Member of the Mandal, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Shri Shivaji Hall, Hainse Road, Byculla, when Mr. Shripad Keshav Naik will preside.

SWAMI ON KARMA YOGA.

"Under the auspices of the Mogaveera Free Night School, Swami Sambuddhanandji of Shri Ramkrishna Ashrama, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on "Secret of Karma Yoga" second part, in the School Hall, at 145 Mody Street, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 7 P.M. All are cordially invited."

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Ratheestar Mandal a public Parsi gathering will take place at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Lamington Road, to-day (Saturday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Shorab. B. Banaji Bar-at-Law will deliver short address on "Parsis and Persia", Miss Paricher N. Nariman will speak on "the Parsi Patriotism" and Mr. Rustamji B. Andhiarujina, B.A. LL.B., will touch upon the Parsis and the Problems that face them." There will be music, songs and recitations also. Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman (if he does not leave Bombay for Karachi) will preside.

Mercantile Bank Of India, Ltd.,

An advice from the Head Office of this Bank states that the Board of Directors have recommended a Final Dividend of 8 p.c. on the Shares of the Bank for half-year ending 31st December 1930, making 16 p.c. for the year, less Income Tax; that £20,000 be placed to Reserve Fund making it £1,500,000; that £10,000 be written off Freehold Banking Premises a/c and that £166,000 be carried forward.

SCOUTER DAVAR AND COMRADE REACH BOMBAY TO-MORROW.

Programme Of Welcome.

The two renowned Globe cyclists Mr. Fram J. Davar and his Austrian colleague Herr Gustav Sztavjanik will be amidst us again after their historical 'Round-the-World Tour' extending over 66,000 miles. They have achieved a record during the last seven years of visiting 23 countries of Europe and Africa and passing through the Caucasus Mountains, the Sahara Desert and facing the severest hardships and trials from Algiers to Nigeria and thence from New York to San Francisco in South America.

Messrs Davar and Gustav will start from Kurla early in the morning of Sunday from where they will be escorted by several Scout troops on Bicycles. "En-route" the Dadar Parsi Colony, the procession will pass through Byculla Bridge, the Central Station, Lamington Road, Empress Cinema, Bellaram Street, New Rharni Road, GirgBaum Portuguese Church, Girgaon Road Chira Bazar, reaching the Esplanade Maidan (near Sir Chunilal Mehta Hut) at about 7-30 a.m.

At this place the Reception Committee will receive and garland them. They will be duly welcomed by the Sheriff of Bombay who is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

On Tuesday (24th instant the Reception Committee has arranged to hold a big reception in their honour at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice of Bombay will preside, and Lady Beaumont will present a purse, a medal, and souvenirs. Tickets, however, can be purchased for Rs. 3, 2, and 1, for the Hall, and upper Gallery, from the Jame Jamshed office, Messrs. Faredoon Burjor & Co. (Dhobi Talao) and Perry & Co., Grant Road.

CLERKS RESORT TO SATYAGRAHA

Sensation In Marwari Bazar.

Two hundred clerks in the employ of the cotton brokers of Bombay invaded the trading hall of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association at Marwari Bazaar, Bhuleshwar, on Friday forenoon and resorted to the weapon of Satyagraha as a protest against the measure of the Managing Committee in keeping the cotton market open for forward transactions for all the 24 hours in the day.

They squatted near the entrance of the trading hall and refused to allow any broker to get in stating that by keeping the market open for all the 24 hours the Managing Committee had inflicted great hardships on the clerical staff. The refusal of the clerks to budge an inch from the positions they had taken till their grievances were considered, created a great sensation in the cotton market.

As a result of the Satyagraha business had to be suspended for full 2 hours. It appears that a few days back the Managing Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association lifted the time limit on trading in forward contracts. Formerly the market was kept open for such business between 12 and 5-30 p.m. but now the market was thrown open for all the 24 hours.

The Satyagraha however ended with a compromise. The clerks who belonged to the Staff Union were persuaded to withdraw themselves from the hall and a promise was given that the Managing Committee would reconsider the question. Till such reconsideration, it was agreed that the market would be kept open only between 12 and 5-30 p.m. as usual.

B. E. S. & T. Co.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, in their gross receipts for February 1931, state:—

Electric Supply for February 1931 Rs. 7,68,892 Upto the end of February 1931 Rs. 15,68,816.

Traction (Tram and Omnibuses) for February 1931 Rs. 5,03,076 Upto the end of February 1931 Rs. 10,25,189.

Decrease over same period last year. Rs. 1,44,520.

Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) K. C.I.E., M.L.A., has been unanimously elected as President of the Parsi Central Association for the current year.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Mr. D. D. Nanavati To Act As Puisne Judge.

It is announced in to-day's Bombay Government Gazette, that Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S., on relief, to act as a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court, vice Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Accused Transported For Life.

—:o:—

Transportation for life was the sentence passed by the Hon. Mr. S. S. Patkar at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court on Thursday in a murder case in which Shekhan Fakirshah, a Mahomedan of 35, who committed murder with a pen-knife of Khan Bahadur Noorkhan on March 3, 1930 in Bombay, was charged under section 302 I.P.C.

JUSTICE BARLEE TO TAKE LAMINGTON ROAD CASE?

The Hon. Mr. Justice Barlee, who is appointed in the place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar on leave preparatory to retirement, sat on Friday at the Bombay High Court. His Lordship is to sit at the Criminal Sessions from Monday, the 23rd instant, in the Court on the first floor to help the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar in disposing of the great number of cases.

It is understood that His Lordship will take up the most important cases such as the Lamington Road shooting case, Bhushavai Trunk murder case, and Kelewadi murder case among others.

BAND AT CHOWPATTI.

1st. Bn. G.I.P. Ry. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of band music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-morrow Sunday commencing at 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-45 a.m.: Indian Gramophone Records.

12-15 p.m.: European Gramophone Records.

1-00 p.m.: Close down.

5-30 p.m.: The Children's hour. Auntie Eurith, Auntie Phyllis and Uncle C. B.

6-30 p.m.: Varerkar Mama, Children's stories.

7-30 p.m.: Interval.

8-00 p.m.: Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market prices.

9-20 p.m.: Miss Dinbai R. Doctor Dilruba solo and Master Vasant vocal music.

BOMBAY CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS FOR KARACHI.

—:o:—

TO LEAVE ON SUNDAY.

A batch of 26 Bombay Congress Workers is going to Karachi as Volunteers under the leadership of S. L. Sansare on Sunday. The batch will work in collaboration and under the direct control of the Karachi Congress Reception Committee.

W. KHANDESH DELEGATES FOR KARACHI.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

DHULIA, March 19.

On 16th instant a meeting of the Executive Committee of W. Khandesh District Congress Committee, took place and remaining eight delegates were also duly elected. No dispute arose at either meeting regarding the election of delegates and there was no occasion for any reference to the President of the Congress. Mr. Shankarrao Sape, President of the Youth League was himself present at the second meeting and was elected one of the delegates.

Ladies & Gentlemen,

Where Will You Make Your Swadeshi Purchases?

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AND YOU WILL BE SATISFIED
WITH YOUR PURCHASES.

Swadeshi Goods of Every Description Can be had at this Market

Jagmohan—Engineer.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

ANOTHER DULL DAY.

... No Impetus For Fresh Business. ...

Bombay, March 20.

Another dull day was witnessed on the Bombay Stock Exchange to-day. In the absence any fresh development there is no desire for new enterprise. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Mill shares fluctuated within a range of Rs. 4. Although business in the next settlement was open to-day no important business was put through. It appears that there is only limited open business and that too confined to jobbers only. Tata-Hydros were neglected but steel shares and cement shares fared well.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 20.

Bombay Dyeing 713,16,13,16,13
Century 263;65;62;
Colaba 110;9-6;
Crescent 78-2;
Fazul 406;9;5;7;
Indore 366-14;66;
Madhowji 30;
Nagpur 377;78;77;
New Great 170;68;72;
Pearl 247;49;47;
Simplex 71;72;71-14
Swadeshi 290;91-14
Burma 456;58;
Hydro 111-9;
Tram 119-11;6
Deff. 285;
Ord. 23-12;24-8;6;
Bundi 15-10;12;
Indian 191;96;94
Katni Ord. 167;72;
Alcock 167;

MILLS.

Bombay, March 20.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	713-12
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	262-8
500 Central India P	440-4
100 Central India	377-9
100 Colaba	109-6
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	78-2
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazulbhoy	407-8
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit P	170
100 Gokak	132-8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	356-4
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11
100 Khatau	111-4
100 Kohinoor	148-12
250 Laxmi	1030
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	775
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1050 Morarji	830
50 Mysore	115
200 New Great P.	215
200 New Great	171-14
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	146-4
250 Pearl	247-8
100 Phoenix	305-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1655
250 Simplex	71-14
100 Swan	95
100 Swadeshi	291-14
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	24
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1575
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-6
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1057-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	236-4
100-50 India	83-8
5 Union	3-3-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	15-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	194-6
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	665
100 Katni	172-8
10 Punjab P	9-12
10 Punjab	9-4
100 Shahabad	158-14

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	17-14
200-100 Oriental	1625
10 Vulcan	6-0-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmadabad	117-0
1000 Andhra Val. P.	568-4
1000 Andhra Val.	407-8
50 Bom. Tram P	64-0
50 Bombay Tram	119-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
100 Tata Hydro	111-4
100 Tata Power P.	1017
1000 Tata Power	461-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	765-0
100 Amritsar Patti	118-0
100 Central Province	82 8
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	68-0
90 Mandra Bhon	68-8
500 Tapti Valley	641-4

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12-6
10 Shivrajpur	14-6
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-6
100 Tata Steel 2 P	46-12
30 Tata Steel D.	2854-0
75 Tata Steel	24-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	167-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	183-0
50 Bom. Telephone	48
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Burma Old	458-12
50 Bom. Burma New	170-0
100 Indian Bleaching	145-0
15 Scindia	7-14-0

3-1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper 83-3-6
5 p.c. 1924-55 Tax Free 101-2-0

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

BOMBAY, March 20.

The Satyagraha offered by the Staff Union had a desired effect and now trading will be allowed between 12 and 5-30 p.m. The market opened to-day at Rs. 207|8 for Broach A|M delivery and in the absence of any important business it ruled flat with a quiet tone. Liverpool opened quiet but steady of unchanged prices.

Towards the close at 5-30 p.m. the market was weak and quotations were as under:—

Broach A|M 205
Broach J|M 211|4
Oomra March 181|8
Oomra May 179|8
Bengal March 163
Bengal May 159

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 21.

F.G.M.G. Bengal to-day 100; Total 4,300.

Fine M.G. Oomra to-day 4,400; Total 7,700.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.

March 149.90—2.70
June 143.60—3.70
September 140.00—3.70

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 20.

Bengal 165 March.
Bengal 162 May.
Broach 208 A|M
Broach 214 J|A
Oomra 185 March
Oomra 183 May

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, March 20.

Bengal 178 174 170 166
Sindh-Punjab 176 172 168 161.
Rajputana 177 173 169 165
Broach 218 215 211
Umra No. 3 191 181 185
C. P. No. 1 205 201 197
C. P. No. 2 197 193 189

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 20.

180 Ralli Bros Arvi 189-1|2
121 Ralli Bros Arvi 190
100 Bombay and Co Ujjain 190-1|4
100 Bombay and Co. Kundla 176
41 G. G Kesha Sanavad 189-1|2
100 G G Kesha Aligarh 173
50 G G Kesha Jamner 178
200 Bhavanji Laxmidas Pale 214-1|2
100 Chrystal and Co. Kapadwanj 215
100 Breul and Co Arvi 189-1|2
100 Gill and Co Mehker 188
94 Gokaldas Madhavji Veraval 181
Saturday Ready Market Closed

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 20.

Khandeish 62 bales.
Central India 793 bales.
Barsi-Nugger 261 bales.
Berar 1,185 bales
Central Provinces 1,821 bales.
Dhollera 249 bales.
Rajputana 113 bales.
Sind-Punjab 917 bales.
Broach 1,277 bales.
Compta-Dharwar 418 bales.
Egyptian 1,528 bales.
East Africans 137 bales.
Cotton 8,761 bales.
Wheat 1,163 cwts.
Linseed 6,949 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 557 cwts.
Gingellyseeds 1,149 cwt.
Groundnuts 14,679 cwts.
Castorseeds 7,629 cwts.
Rice 46,974 cwts.
Myrabollams 2,887 cwts.
Cottonseeds 4,662 cwts.
Gram 4,516 cwts.
Joowar 1,732 cwts.
Bajree 1,035 cwts.
Coal 2,479 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Friendly Feeling Between Bulls And Bears.

DULL AND FEATURELESS

Bombay, March 20.

There was more or less friendly feeling between buyers and sellers at present level.—Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 6 points and finally closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 1 point. It was a dull day without any new feature. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10-95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at 10-60c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points. In the absence of important business prices moved irregularly and closed at a rise of 3 points Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 8 points to 5.98 and sales amounted to 6000 Bales

East Indian Cotton prices advanced 3 points with May 4.71 and July 4-80.

Egyptian Cotton prices advanced 1 to 5 points:—Alexandria Market registered a rise of 10 to 15 points.

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS.

Cloth & Yarns:—The volume of enquiry continues to be more encouraging, but with the market still somewhat unsettled, business been only moderate. The following are this week's quotations:—

per lb.

20's Water Bundles 9—10d.
30's Water Bundles 10—11 3/4 d. (Liverpool Spot 5.90). &
40's Mule Bundles 11 1/4—13d. Spot 5.90).
Egyptian 60's 18—18d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 11.02 (10.21 A/M.) lowest 10.96 (10.05 A/M.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from the New York friends dated 19th. Mar.:—

Swabach:—Market awaiting tomorrow's ginning report, no evidence new buying, think market is a sale on all upturns.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have recined the following cables from Liverpool Agents cabled on 19th Inst:—

9-40 a.m.:—New York cables: Greenville reports:—Textile activity continues, mills gradually increasing working hours, manufacturing margins better, sentiment cheerful, spots good demand, basis steady, crop preparations well advanced, acreage question impossible to determine yet.

Reuter's cable:—New York market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting attitude.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) £5.88 Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 207/—4.70 Difference 118 pts—Rs. 52/-.

New York May (Close) 11.01 —5.50 Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 207/—4.70 Difference 80 pts—Rs 35/-.

Liverpool-New York—(At Liverpool close(—May 75, Oct. 56 (American points.)

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, March 20.

Liverpool Wheat.
March 4/1s 1/2d. up 1/4d.
May 4/2s. 7/8d. up 1/8d.
July 4/4s. 5/8d. up 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat.
March $79-1/2 unchanged.
May $81-1/2 down 1/8.
July $82-1/4 down 3/8.

London Linseed Oil.
April Sh. 17/9d. down 3d.
May/Aug. Sh. 18/0d. unchanged.
Market inactive.

New York Sugar.
July 136 up 2.
Sep. 145 up 1.
Dec. 154 up 2.
Market Firm.

Bombay, March 20.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 19th instant (5-25 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Broadly speaking we do not look for any pronounced move either way during immediate future; therefore recommend purchases on weak markets and sales on strong markets. As regards straddles we recommend purchases here and sales in New York for distant position around present differences."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 19.

May	11.01	plus .02
July	11.26	plus .01
October	11.85	—.01
December	11.78	—.01
January	11.85	—
Middling Spot	10.95	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 19.

March	10.83	—.02
May	10.99	—
Middling Spot	10.60	—

NEW YORK.

New York, March 19.

New York: 10-55, (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	
May	10.99
July	11.24

New York: Noon Call:—

March	10.87
May	11.00
July	11.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 19.

Estimated Spot Sales 6,000 bales.
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of the Indian Cotton 300 bales.

COTTON OPTIONS PREMIUMS

BOMBAY March 20.

Broach A|M Rs. 7-12.
Broach J|A Rs: 25-8.
Indore Broach A|M Rs. 8-4.
Mahajan Broach A|M Rs. 5-10.

Indore options are falling due on the next Premium while Mahajan are due on next Friday, Broach A|M are falling due on the last trading day of this month.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 16,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.58
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.78
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.98
Oomra, Good	3.98
Oomra, Fully Good	4.19
Oomra, Fine	4.38
Bengal, Good	3.78
Bengal, Fully Good	3.93
Bengal, Fine	4.08
Scinde, Fully Good	3.93
Scinde, Fine	4.08
Scinde, Superfine	4.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19.

March	9.28
May	9.27
July	9.38
September	9.39
October	9.38
November	9.38
January	9.72
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19.

	Opening.	Closing.
March		5.82 plus .03
April		5.84 plus .03
May	5.90	5.87 plus .03
June		5.91 plus .03
July	5.96	5.95 plus .03
August		5.99 plus .03
September		6.02 plus .03
October	6.06	6.06 plus .03
November		6.10 plus .03
December		6.14 plus .03
January		6.17 plus .03
February		6.21 plus .03
March		6.25 plus .03
Middling Spot		5.98 plus .08

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Wheat May	4	0	0
Wheat September	4	3	6
Linseed May	7	7	3
Linseed September	7	10	0
Groundnuts	5	11	0
Rapeseed	4	12	0
Mowraseed	5	8	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Ma

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30.
Receipts to date 18-3-31.	8200000	7799000
Receipts Yesterday 18-3-31	11000	10000
Exports to date 18-3-31.	5391000	5715000
Stock at Ports 13-3-31	9922000	2005000
Stock Interior Towns 13-3-31	1421000	1229000
Stock Liverpool 13-3-31	1136000	1011000
Visible Supply 13-3-31	7679000	4874000
Quantity in Sight 13-3-31.	11881000	12599000
Quantity out of Sight 13-3-31.	7291000	9312000

TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS EX. GODOWN.

Bombay, March 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 406/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 93/- per ton.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, March 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settmt.	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 2nd	21	3	6
Silver, Ready	44	6	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	46	2	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	45	0	0

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Uncalled Capital ..Rs. 16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund Rs. 20,30,000
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,06,619
Permanent Disability benefits free.
K. C. DESAI B.A. LL.B.
Manager.

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NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" SPECIAL NUMBER, which was intended to be published on 22nd instant, will be published on 29th inst.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Press.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1931.

FRUITS OF SWADESHI

—:o:—

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association on Thursday, Mr. H. P. Mody reviewed the progress and present condition of the Bombay textile industry and handsomely acknowledged the help the industry had received from the Swadeshi Movement. That help was all the more valuable because it came at a time when the industry was otherwise in a disastrous position, from which the precarious protection given by the Legislature last year could not have rescued it. Before the Swadeshi campaign became wide and intensive enough, the stocks of yarn and cloth in Bombay had risen to abnormal figures and at one time stood at about two hundred thousand bales of cloth, a figure which Mr. Mody says had never been reached before, but he is now in a position to say that the stocks are at a normal position and that the whole situation is very hopeful. The transformation is by general consent due mainly to the Swadeshi Boycott Movement. The effect of the movement may also be gauged from the figures of imports quoted by Mr. Mody. From 1379 million yards in the nine months ending 31st December, 1929, the imports of piecegoods dropped to 713 million yards during the corresponding period in 1930.

But, says Mr. Mody, the beneficial effects of Swadeshi "could not be felt to the fullest extent by the industry in Bombay on account of the political conditions which prevailed, resulting in frequent hartals which dislocated trade and industry and created a feeling of considerable uncertainty." Mr. Mody forgets, however, that it was the political conditions that in his own words gave "a tremendous fillip" to the Swadeshi Movement and rescued the textile industry from certain disaster when the millowners themselves as a body had done little or nothing, economically or politically, to avert the crisis. And whichever trade interests were hit by the political conditions, the textile trade throve on those conditions. The arrests for Civil Disobedience and picketing in particular, did more than anything else to intensify the Swadeshi-Boycott feeling. There are in fact many who now fear that the present camparative lull in the political conditions may weaken the Swadeshi feeling. It would most certainly do so were it not for the continuance of the boycott of foreign cloth even under the Truce with picketing wherever necessary. Whether, therefore, there will be anywhere a weakening of the Swadeshi feeling will depend upon the way the boycott is carried out. The British understand this point almost by instinct, as their trading interests are so much at stake. Almost every day since the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement was signed has brought to India some report of the Britisher's uneasiness at the clauses in the Settlement regarding the boycott of foreign cloth and picketing. Not to go farther back, Monday last brought us a Reuter's message reporting British anxiety that though the boycott of British goods as such was suspended, the boycott might "give way to such effective preference for Indian goods as will amount to very much the same thing." On Thursday, we heard of a British protest against Gandhiji's scheme to re-export foreign cloth and the silly suggestion that the scheme was against the Settlement. And on Friday we had the very significant message that the Cotton-Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations had declared in a statement that "they are very doubtful if boycotting and picketing have been discontinued," that "goods are still held up and are not moving into consumption, boycott and picketing being as effective as ever in Calcutta." It should not be difficult for Indians to draw the right moral from these anxious messages and apply that moral in their private and political lives.

None should be surprised at the continuance of the boycott of foreign cloth and picketing for this purpose. The continuance of that boycott and of peaceful picketing whenever necessary is a part and a vital part of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, and one too in which there cannot be any compromise at any time. Of this fact Gandhiji has given ample and repeated warning both to the Britishers and the Indian dealers of foreign cloth. He is trying, no doubt, to work out a scheme of some relief to those dealers, who are prepared to have their old stocks of foreign cloth sold outside India. But that concern for the dealers will never induce him to permit them to sell the stocks in India. And if any dealer in India ventures to place fresh orders for foreign cloth, mistaking the spirit of the Truce, he certainly bargains for bad business. He can expect no relief for his disservice to his country. Foreign cloth dealers in India will do well to pay heed to Gandhiji's last warning in the current number of "Young India" that the complete banishment of foreign cloth is a vital necessity for India for all time. Under Swaraj, which should not be far off, if the Nation pursues energetically Gandhiji's programme, among the first measures will be the prohibitions of foreign cloth and liquor and drugs, as "the one impoverishes the Nation and the other destroys its soul."

VICEREGAL PRAISE.

A Delhi message states that at a banquet in his honour by some of the Princes now in conference there, Lord Irwin paid a handsome tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for the spirit of accommodation the latter had shown in the recent peace negotiations. Now that conversations between the Viceroy and Gandhiji are in progress again we are sure the question of the manner in which Provincial Governments are trying to carry out the terms of the Agreement will be critically considered. There is no doubt that some of them need special admonition from the Central Government for their inaction and unwillingness in releasing a number of political prisoners, on various excuses. And is it not necessary that the Viceroy should help Gandhiji in creating an atmosphere of peace by staying the execution of Bhagat Singh and his associates and releasing the Meerut prisoners? It would be an act of broad-minded statesmanship to do this immediately.

CUTCH PEOPLES' GRIEVANCES.

A special session of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, the Cutch People's Association, meets today under the chairmanship of Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee. We have commented frequently in these columns on the manifold grievances of the subjects of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch. The enterprising Cutchi has "made good" wherever he has sallied forth. His business acumen has brought him wealth but in his own native soil he finds that the elementary rights of citizenship are denied to him. Many a deputation has waited upon the Ruler of Cutch and has been sent away with kind words and promises. The special session of the Parishad will, we are confident, again impress upon him the necessity of marching with the times. Particularly at this juncture, when the participation of Princes in a federal scheme for the whole of India is being welcomed on all sides, it behoves him to co-operate in that scheme not as the Ruler of a territory administered in mediaeval fashion but as a truly progressive Prince.

TRIFLES.

"Mr. Gandhi's movement would either end in swallowing up Mr. Gandhi, or in Mr. Gandhi dissociating himself from it, was the prediction of the Maharaja of Burdwan in a speech at a dinner at the Naval Reservists' Club, London."

* * * * *

A flapper may be depended upon to be restlessly discontented. It appears that the Maharaja is now "frightfully fed up" with the role of a chorus girl of the British Empire. He has begun to flirt with higher ambitions. But it would be better for him if he left poor Cassandra alone.

* * * * *

A sensation has rightly been caused throughout the world in general and the British Empire in particular by the following news from Australia:

"The New South Wales Labour Caucus has passed a resolution favouring the abolition of Empire Day celebrations and the saluting of the flag in schools."

* * * * *

More. "It has also endorsed a scheme to establish a school for teaching Socialism. The Caucus has also denounced the Boy Scout Movement as a militarist organisation....."

* * * * *

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Scullin, the Labour Premier of Australia and more for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who has been doing so much to stem the tide of Socialism. But it is hoped in well informed circles that the crisis will be successfully managed.

* * * * *

It transpires that Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent an S.O.S. to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar for a joint crusade against Mahatmaji at Karachi. Considering the "atmospherics," I do not think that there will be much response.

* * *

Since the break-up of the Independence League, Mr. Iyengar began his march to Mylapore, long before Mahatmaji contemplated "Dandi March." Ever since, the "Mylapore Mahatma" is engrossed in "Independence" and "parallel Government" programme. I do not think that he will take the boat to Karachi, before his mission in the South is over.

* * * * *

The ranks of "Empire Day" politicians are becoming thinner day by day. Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi is gone and Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai is no more. Even in Bombay the "Empire Day" is no longer a live issue except for the scheduled performance of the 'Madhav Baug' group and the annual editorial sermons of the "Times of India."

* * * * *

"The Government of Madras is an impossible institution," says the late E. S. Montagu in his "Indian Diary." Guntur of "Gandhi Cap" fame, where Stewart rules and Stanley reigns, implemented the Delhi Agreement by arresting Konda Venkatappayya and dispersing a meeting convened to discuss the terms of Truce by lathi charges. An original interpretation of "implementing" with the implement of lathi!

* * *

Now report comes from Bezwada that while a meeting was being held to celebrate the Truce, the Police rushed in and snatched away the National Flag thrice. Perhaps, the ingenious magistrate, who was present will come forward with the explanation that there is no mention of National Flag in the Delhi Agreement!

* * *

Mr. Justice Madgaokar has doffed his gown and by common consent, he has worn it well and worthily. A man of sound legal calibre and independence of outlook, he came to limelight in the last months of his term of office. He is fond of quoting Lord Morley's maxim that "weakened confidence in courts of justice would be taking out the linch-pin." In the hey-day of Ordinances, when the authorities were taking daring liberties with the rights of citizens, it should be said to the credit of Mr. Madgaokar that his decisions kept the magistracy in check from its erratic career.

* * *

When ordinances rained down upon us, their interpretations varied with the attitude of the magistrate and the attitude of the courts. It was a trying time for the High Court to keep the administration of justice intact, free from the onslaughts of Satyagrahis on the one hand and the guardians of Law and Order on the other.

HOLLOW CRY OF DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION

—:-:(-o-):-:—

WHAT BRITISH INTERESTS IN INDIA MEAN BY SAFEGUARDS

(In view of the demand of British vested interests in India for equality of trading rights, and the resolution passed at the Round Table Conference, the following note submitted by the Executive of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain to the Indian Delegation to the Conference, particularly with regard to Coastal Trade Reservation, will be found of great interest.)

The one instance of what is called Discriminatory Legislation referred to by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon in their circular letters, dated the 27th July, 1929 and 12th June, 1930, is the Coastal Reservation Bill.

COASTAL RESERVATION.

This bill is intended to reserve the Coastal Trade of India to national shipping, as a means for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. This principle of Coastal Reservation for India was recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in 1924, with two Englishmen, Sir E. Headlam, Chairman of the Committee, and Sir John Biles, joining with all the Indian members of the Committee in recommending such a measure. It is intended to be a means to an end. It is not racial in character. It is not aimed at any particular set of non-Indian interests, such as the disabilities imposed upon Indians in some parts of the Empire are, where Indians have been specified as such for disabilities in exercising rights and privileges common to the other sections of the residents.

PRACTICE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Coastal Reservation is purely an economic measure, which has been resorted to by almost every maritime nation at one time or another, and even by England herself. In fact, the Navigation Laws of England reserved to British Shipping certain trades, domestic, colonial and even international, but were discriminative against Indian Shipping which latter, although flying the British Flag, was excluded from enjoying privileges secured to British Shipping generally.

BRITISH ATTITUDE ADMITS COASTING TRADE AS DOMESTIC.

Several countries of the world including United States, Japan, France, even now reserve their coastal trade when their national mercantile marines have been fully developed, and Great Britain has acquiesced in the position by agreeing that coastal trade of a country is its domestic concern, which it is at perfect liberty to reserve for its nationals. British attitude thus stands committed to this position, namely, that the coasting trade of a country is its domestic concern and its right to reserve the same in favour of its nationals cannot be disputed.

MARITIME PORTS CONVENTION, 1924.

The Maritime Ports Convention of 1924, to which thirty-one maritime countries subscribed, including Great Britain, and which is aimed against Flag Discrimination, specifically excludes under Artice 9 the coastal trade of any country from the operation of that Convention.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S STATEMENT.

Again at the 3rd International Shipping Conference held in London in 1926, when the question of Flag Discrimination came up for discussion it was made clear on behalf of the American Delegation that nothing in the resolution put before them for consideration should be construed to restrict in any way the control of any nation over its coast-line trade. It was further pointed out that the coastwise trade of America was that country's domestic concern and that they could not acquiesce in any resolution which would conflict with such a position.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, President of the Chamber of Shipping, who also presided over the Conference, in reply, explained:—

"May I point out that at the Conference last year, the resolutions which were carried referred in each case to international commerce and I should gather that by international commerce was not meant the internal commerce of any Power but commerce conducted between nations. Under these circumstances, I think, it is clear that there was no intention on the part of the drafters to step into a purely domestic matter."

SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLAN'S VIEW.

Again at the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam in July, 1929, when the resolution on Flag Discrimination came up for discussion, Mr. David S. Erulkar raised the point about specifically excluding coastal trade in the wording of the resolution, to which Sir John Sandeman Allan replied. The portion in the official minutes in this connection is reproduced below:—

"Mr. Erulkar, referring to the resolution passed by the Rome Congress, proposed that explicit mention be made in the resolution that it did not apply to cabotage (meaning coastal trade), and, therefore, did not affect the right of countries to reserve their coastal trade to national shipping.

Sir John Sandeman Allan replied saying that the attitude of the International Chamber of Commerce on the question of Flag Discrimination was never intended to affect coasting trade, and the resolution as it stood, did not in any way affect the right of countries to reserve their coasting trade to their national shipping, and if there were any misgiving on this point the International Chamber of Commerce would always be prepared to make this clear with a view to disclaiming any applicability whatsoever of their resolution to the coasting trade. If it were found necessary, he would suggest tacking on the Rome resolution to the present resolution, but, as amending the present resolution would entail complete re-drafting and consequent protracted discussion, he suggested that in view of his explanation the resolution should be left as it was.

The Chairman of the meeting pointed out to Mr. Erulkar that it was the unanimous intention of the meeting that coasting trade was not in any way affected by the resolution then under consideration and under the circumstances appealed to Mr Erulkar not to press for the suggestion he had made.

In view of this assurance given by the Chairman, Mr. Erulkar did not press any further for the suggestion he had made, and it was decided to refer in the resolution to that of the Rome Congress, and to append the latter thereto."

OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN.

One very significant fact which may be noted is that the British Shipping interests expressed, some years ago, a strong feeling to the authorities that the coastal trade of India should be reserved to British ships to stop Japanese competition. This suggestion was considered by the Board of Trade Committee on "Shipping and Ship-building Industries after the War"; this Committee justified the feeling of the British interests in the matter on the ground that:—

"Inasmuch as the coasting trade is everywhere regarded as a domestic trade, the action of the Japanese undoubtedly caused resentment ....."

but the suggestion was not adopted by the said Committee on the ground that the available figures of the coasting trade of India suggested:—

"That the total foreign participation was very small; and the Japanese share can only have been a fraction of this amount. We doubt, therefore, whether the reservation of the Indian Coasting Trade to British ships only would, of itself materially aid British shipowners in meeting Japanese competition elsewhere."

BRITISH INTERESTS' AIM.

The position from the viewpoint of the British interests, therefore, may be boiled down to this:—That while it is admitted that the Coasting Trade of India is the domestic concern of India, it is suggested that India's right over such purely domestic concerns of hers should be limited in the interests of certain non-nationals by means of constitutional safeguards. In other words, the liberty of India in adopting an economic policy in her national interest and best suited to her requirements even in domestic matters should be restricted because certain non-national interest so demand it. This would constitute a very serious departure from the realisation of self-government which India now claims. Any constitutional restriction such as now proposed would strike at the very root of the principle of Self-Government. It would be inconsistent with a constitution on the lines of Dominion Status.

(To Be Continued.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Decencies In Public Life.

Speaking at Queen's Hall in support of Mr. Duff-Cooper, Mr. Baldwin suggested that fighting for the former would be "striking a blow that would resound through London, for decencies in public life and for the finest British journalism." There is no doubt that the Beavermere campaign at the St. George's by-election was a disgrace alike to politics and to journalism. The depths to which the noble Press Lords descended could only be matched by those plumbed by certain journals in India when they sought to revile and vilify the Satyagraha movement. 'En passant,' we are reminded here of the temerity of a local scribe who would bracket Indian Nationalist newspapers with the Beavermere journals. The effort, however, is beneath contempt.

Vindicated.

But the electors of St. George's have struck the blow called for by Mr. Baldwin. His candidate has won by a majority of 6,000 over the representative of unrelieved Jingoism. This, certainly, is a vindication of the decencies of public life and honest journalism. But so far as India is concerned the position remains as it was before the Press Lords introduced Mahatma Gandhi into the controversy. Where India is concerned there is as yet no very considerable difference in esssentials between the Official Conservatives and the Empire Crusaders. In the one case the crude reality is undisguised; in the other, it is elaborately padded. We do, however, recognise that the result gives Mr. Baldwin the chance of adopting a really sympathetic attitude towards India. But unless he does, there is no reason for us to feel elaeed. We notice that the "Daily Herald" has seized this opportunity to point out that there is no "venomous hostility" to India in Briain. In that case, in June next the Labour Government has the chance to meet the Congress demand satisfactorily.

Welcome.

We heartily congratulate Mr. F. J. Davar on his most successful cycling tour round the world. We have no doubt Bombay will give him a cordial welcome on his arrival in the City on Sunday morning. Mr. Davar left Bombay alone on his tour in January 1924 and went through the best part of his long and hazardous journey all alone. This is a feat in enterprise and endurance which is hard to beat and which is bound to stimulate the spirit of adventure in our young men. There will be ample scope and need for that spirit in free India.

Lib-Lab Coalition.

The news about the possibility of a closer Liberal-Labour association with Mr. Lloyd George in the Cabinet will not cause any surprise. Indeed, it has caused no surprise. Mr. Lloyd George is too shrewd to risk political extinction by forcing a general election in the immediate future—at any rate, before the passing of a measure for Proportional Representation into law. He knows that Mr. MacDonald is magnificently accommodating where the alternative is fall from office. And it would suit him better to dominate the Labour Cabinet from within than from without. We may, therefore, expect that the Liberal Party meeting on March 24 will issue a two years' lease of life to the Labour Government. The probability of a split in the Liberal group is no doubt strong. But it will be welcome to all concerned. Mr. Lloyd George will be rid of troublesome truants, while Sir John Simon will at last be safe—for the time being—in the bosom of Toryism. Soen Valley will no more be a nightmare to him.

By A "Disgusted Liberal."

"Free Dominion of India" is the title of a just published political pamphlet written by "A Disgusted Old Liberal" and published by Mr. Raojibhai B. Patel. (Pages 40, price 12 annas.) It is a running critical commentary on the salient points in the present system of Government and that recommended by the Simon Commission and contains many constructive suggestion of the author. These sugrestions, roughly speaking, provide for an All-India Federation responsible to the people. The author is undoubtedly disgusted with the present regime and presumably with the normal Liberal mentality. The pamphlet will be found useful by the general reader interested in the details of constitutional reform.

"I Have Told The Whole Truth."

—SIR G. SCHUSTER.

—:o:—

FINANCE MEMBER'S PLEADING FOR "NOT ROBBING GOVT. OF 6 CRORES."

WHEAT BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, March 20

The chief interest in the Assembly to-day centred round the Wheat Bill, Salt Bill and Finance Bill. The statement of the objects and reasons attached to the Wheat Import Duty Bill of Sir George Rainy runs:—

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

"Owing to the low price at which imported wheat is at present being landed at the principal ports in India Wheat produced in India is unable to compete with it at those ports and in immediately adjacent areas. The extent of this annual demand for wheat in the areas in question is estimated at from 4-1/2 lakhs to five lakhs of tons. At the present low level of world prices little Indian wheat can find an outlet in foreign markets and it is the more desirable, therefore, that Indian wheat should not be excluded from a considerable part of the home market. It is accordingly proposed to impose for a period of one year a duty at the rate of Rs. 2 per cwt. on wheat imported into India with effect from the date of introduction of the Bill. This rate which is equivalent to Re. 1/8/- per maund is sufficient to enable wheat from the principal wheat producing areas in the country to be sold to the principal ports in competition with imported wheat and allows a margin to provide for a possible increase in the existing difference between selling prices of homegrown and imported wheat.

EXAMPTION WITH RESERVATIONS.

The import of wheat from abroad will become unprofitable except in the event of a substantial change in the relative levels of prices in India and abroad. The effect of this on the flour milling industry at the ports might be very serious for it is known that mills have already placed orders for several months ahead. Ordinarily the price of an imported article on which a duty or an additional duty is placed is raised by the full amount of the duty and the importer may expect to recoup himself for the extra cost he has incurred but stocks of surplus wheat held in Northern India at present must hold down the price in India until they are absorbed and mills at ports cannot hope to recover the cost of the duty by raising the price of flour to their consumers. It is, therefore, proposed to exempt from the duty wheat imported under a contract when the order was placed before the 1st of March and the contract was closed not later than the date of introduction of the Bill. It is proposed that the duty will remain in force only until the end of March 1932 and to take power to reduce or remove it by executive action before that date should circumstances so change as to render the duty excessive or unnecessary.

WHAT BILL.

After Sir George Rainy had asked leave to introduce the Wheat Bill, Mr. R. C. Biswas objected to leave being given. He wished to record a protest against the way the House was being treated. "I refuse to be hustled in this way. I refuse to be hustled in the interest of some influential persons. I should like to know how many members are likely to profit by this personally."

The President:—The Hon. Member cannot cast aspersions. If he wishes to make a charge let him make them boldly and directly.

Mr. Biswas:—I was told by a member that this Bill would benefit him financially. (Voices; Name him).

The President: We are all affected by the income-tax proposals. (Applause). That is not the question. Has the Hon'ble member any information that any member, taking information from the House, was speculating on its basis? That would be irresponsible conduct. Otherwise some of us are bound to benefit by such changes normally.

Mr. Biswas:—I will collect more evidence before doing that, but why has Government brought this Bill?

Mr. Shetty:—The House censured Government by a cut for not doing it.

BISWAS SEES RED.

Mr. Biswas: It is significant that they are so responsive in this matter. Is it a political gesture. It might turn out to be a political danger. Bengal is in for evil days whether it is salt or galvanised iron or wheat.

ALLOWED.

Sir George Rainy said that Mr. Biswas wanted more information. This was not the stage for it. That would come when, after the Bill had been introduced, the House allowed him to move its consideration. The House agreed with only one dissentient to give leave to Sir George Rainy to introduce the Wheat Bill. Thereafter the debate on the Finance Bill was resumed and Mr. Amarnath Dutt initiated it.

MIDNAPUR OUTRAGES.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt referred to the distressed state of Midnapur and proceeded to quote from a proscribed account of disturbances given by a non-official committee.

Quite a lively discussion followed when Mr. Sarma suggested that proscribed document could not be so used in the House.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt waving the report in his hands wanted to place it on the table. The President said that he would like to have legal opinion on the subject. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar said that he would like to have time to consider it. Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. S. C. Mitra protested stating that the rules of the House were the only guide. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar then quoted from the rules which did not bar such quotation.

When Sir Lancelot Graham rose to intervene there were cries from Opposition benches "We want to hear the Law Member." Sir L. Graham endorsed Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar's view. The Law Member Sir B. L. Mitter said that a proscribed pamphlet could legitimately be quoted if such action was intended to object to policy of a government department but not for purpose of reproduction in the proceedings of the House.

QUOTING FROM PROSCRIBED BOOK.

The President thereupon permitted Mr. Amarnath Dutt to quote it. Mr. Dutt read passages in which ill-treatment to women was mentioned and said, "When Ravan ill-treated Sita he lost Lanka. Now that you are permitting ill-treatment of our women your days are numbered."

The House rose for lunch.

When it reassembled Mr. Sadiq referred to the Frontier Provinces backwardness and condemned the action of the administration of that Province in not allowing Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to go and distribute relief after disturbances there.

Sir George Rainy said that the debate had taken a wide range but he was of opinion that they were getting closer to business than they had been doing in previous years. (Applause.).

ORISSA PROVINCE.

Mr. B. N. Misra (Orissa) urged for immediate appointment of Boundaries Commission in order to group Orissa speaking people and give them separate province as admitted by all authorities. He wondered why Orissa was not represented at the Round Table Conference.

Sir Fazli Hussain speaking in undertone said he had not participated in the debate earlier because he hoped that after the second reading he and his Secretary would examine all points concerning his departments.

Whether there was further room for economy in the Army Department he could not say but the methods of economy there also were stringent. He begged the House to understand that no member of the Government liked to approach the outgoing Viceroy to certify any part of the Finance Bill. He hoped that all sections of the House would cooperate in coming to a business-like arrangement as to how to face the present deficit and thus satisfy the country.—

Sir George Schuster continued: —"That is the sort of thing which I would do as the Leader of the Opposition. I would try to find out the facts and not take my stand on any impossible plane. My Hon'able friend says he proposes to vote for amendments which will rob the Government of six crores. Then I say he is taking his stand on an impossible plane. I hope he will reconsider his position.

It has been alleged that Government do not take the members into confidence. I have told the whole truth. I did take the occasion last week in helping the members to realize the true situation. But I regret to say a summary of what had passed at the meeting appeared in the press. I feel the Leader of the Opposition deserves apology from somebody.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE CONTROVERSY.

The Finance Member next referred to currency and exchange controversy and said the Leader of the Opposition had asked him for his honest opinion on the subject. "I hope my hon'ble friend does not suggest that what I have said publicly does not represent my honest opinion. (Laughter). I was not speaking in haste. Possibly it is one of the subjects which has in my term caused me most anxiety and most concern because unfortunately the feeling about it has penetrated very deep and it has been large faction in situation not merely in economic situation but also in political situation.

Sir George Schuster referring to retrenchment said he did not believe in cuts like those effected by the Inchcape Committee or scrapping ruthlessly. As regards army expenditure questions like strength of army, capitation charges and contribution by Imperial Government were to be decided by the Round Table Conference.

But it could be found out whether army expenditure was on businesslike footing and whether equipment programme could be slowed up this year.

Dealing with the budget itself the Finance Member admitted that the income tax burden was heavy but it was not appalling for there had since been revival in share market and rise of Government securities. He was truly sorry for the position of agriulturists and felt that unless the situation improved in the coming year relief in some measure might be necessary. The Finance Member concluding made an important announcement as regards Retrenchment Committee as a result of his conversations with Party Leaders and some members of the Council of State.

The motion for consideration of the Finance Bill was then passed.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

In the Legislative Assembly Sir George Rainy announced that he would shortly move a resolution in favour of increasing payment to Tatas for rails to be ordered from that Company. He would also move a resolution asking for a Committee to be appointed to report what should be done when proper opportunity occurred regarding the purchase of the Bengal and North Western Railway.—A. P.

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CHANCELLORSHIP OF PRINCES' CHAMBER

—:o:—

Nawab Of Bhopal Tops The Poll

NEW DELHI, March 20.

A very keen contest for election to the Chancellorship of the Chamber of Princes resulted in the election of the Nawab of Bhopal. Bhopal secured 28 votes, Patiala 23 and Baroda and Alwar one each. Thus Patiala vacates the office of Chancellor after five years.

The Maharaja of Cutch polled 32 votes in the contest for Pro-Chancellorship against Maharaja of Alwar who got sixteen. Jodhpur, Panna, Rewa and Porbandar polled one vote each.—A.P.

Against Separation Of Burma From India.

Rev. Uttama and Sjt. Madanjit, two Burmese Nationalist leaders were in Bombay on their way to Karachi Congress. They had an informal talk with the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in which they once more emphasized the need of strongly opposing the move of separating Burma from India.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

REMEMBER CHIRNER ACCUSED

The Secretary Chirner Defence and Relief Committee writes:—

Both the Maharashtra and Bombay Provincial Congress Committees have decided to observe Sunday, the 22nd March as "Chirner Day". We have to request the public not to forget the Chirner tragedy and to lend their wholehearted support to the representations made to Government that in the interest of peace and goodwill and in order to create an atmosphere of co-operation, the Case against the Chirner Accused, which has received such an amount of public sympathy should now be withdrawn. Observe Sunday as Chirner day—attended the public meeting and support the resolution.

NATIONAL MILITIA VOLUNTEERS FOR KARACHI.

Capt. Navin Khandawalla with a batch of 65 volunteers of the National Militia is leaving Bombay for Karachi Congress on Sunday.

FILM OF DISTINCTION. AT THE VISHNOO.

"The Archer," to be released from this evening at the Vishnu, is a Indian film of distinction. Indian films, as a rule, are not directed towards and seldom achieve distinction. It is evident that Messrs. Mehta and Luhar, responsible for its production and directors are conscientiously endeavouring to aim at distinction. They belong to that limited class of Indian film producers who could be expected to cultivate, attain and establish the highest standards of the screen, in art as well as in industry. Unfortunately, many of the "educated" on whom the public generally rely for the fulfilment of those high expectations have not hitherto, realised fully their responsibility. Messrs. Mehta and Luhar have shown that they have been one of the exceptions.

Apart from the rather unconvincing end of the story, the "Archer" may be said to have reached an advanced stage of dramatic versions on the screen. Its story opens effectively. The Villain understands the dramatic value of restrained gesticulations the hero and the heroine do not lag behind. One of the noteworthy features of the film is the skill with which ancient Indian architectural monuments have been used for atmospheric settings.

STOP PRESS

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The consideration of communal questions has commenced. Mahatma Gandhi received to-day separately a deputation of Sikhs and a deputations of the Hindu Mahasabha and heard their points of view.

Muslims could not, however, meet him owing to their failure to accommodate among themselves the conflicting points of views. It seems there are three schools of thought among them, led respectively by Sir Muhamed Iqbal, who stands for separate electorates, Dr. Ansari who stands for Nehru Report solution of joint electorates, and Maulana Shaukat Ali, who backs the Delhi Conference resolution.

Attempts are being made by these sections to see if the late Maulana Mahomed Ali's suggestion for each Muslim candidate to poll certain proportion of communal and non-communal votes could be agreed upon.

MEERUT DAY IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

delegates to the Karachi Congress to see that the first condition to have any negotiations with the British Government put on their behalf was nothing else than the release of all political prisoners, who had striven hard and fast with only one object, that of the freedom of their country.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. Ushabai Dange Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, V. H. Joshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Narayanswami, Sardar Jamiat Singh and Tyab Shaikh then addressed the meeting.

The speakers demanded the unconditional release of all the Meerut accused and emphasised that though the valiant defenders of the Indian labour were put behind prison bars, the movement for the emancipation of the masses would continue unabated.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was then passed unanimously amidst shouts of "Lal Bavta Ki Jai":

"This meeting of citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union sends its fraternal greetings to the martyred defenders of Indian labour now in Meerut jail and assures them that the workers of Bombay will not rest until they have exhausted every effort to secure their release. This meeting calls upon the Indian National Congress to put the release of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case in the forefront of the demands to be placed before the British Government after the Karachi session".

WORKERS CELEBRATE THE MEERUT DAY IN PAREL.

(From A Correspondent.)

Two mass meeting were held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union (Polbawdi), Young men's Union and the Trade Union Women's League, Municipal Workmen's Union and the Trade Union Congress, at Lalbaug, one in the morning and one in the evening. Messrs. Khale, Deshpande, Sardesai, Philip Anton, Sadhu Piraju, Kedar Gupta, Bhogali, Anunekar, Padare, Pawar, Ranadive, Jambhekar, Purandare, Shitaram, Dhaku, etc., addressed the meetings. The speakers denounced the class-collaborating tactics adopted by the Second Internationalist leaders like Khandalkar and others. They referred to the rival meeting and procession arranged by Khandalkar. In against by Khandalkar and on the evening the Lalbaug Maidan looked a sea of Red slogans and flags; after the evening meeting a Red procession was organised which passed through the labour area via Porbhavdi, Naigusayaji's Wadi, Delisle Road, Fergusson Road and returned to Lalbaug.

The procession was full of Red slogans, such as: "Long Live the Meerut Leaders", "Down with the Meerut Trial", Long Live the Communist Party", "Down with Compromise", etc., and the workers carried group photos of their Meerut Leaders to the home of revolutionary songs.

MARLBOROUGH'S MOTION WITHDRAWN

LONDON, March 19.

Rugby.—The debate on India in the House of Lords last night terminated in the withdrawal of the Duke Marlborough's motion asking Government to make a categorial statement upon what they considered indispensable safeguards.—B. O. W.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

ROUGH PLAY MARS GAMES.

Friday's matches in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament attracted a good crowd, but rough play in both of the games marred the enjoyment of spectators. The umpires were obliged to caution several players, who persisted in dangerous tactics. If hauling is to be stopped before it ruins the prospects of the tournament the umpires will have to adopt more stringent measures. Players who mistake hockey sticks for lathis should be advised to try their prowess elsewhere. We try their prowess elsewhere. We have had enough of lathi charges during the past few months, and would like to see hockey for a change.

The Rockfort Union made short work of the Christ Church Old Boys who were three goals down at the finish.

In the second fixture the Presidency Police defeated the Cathedral and John Connon Old Boys by 3 goals to 1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES 4-15 P.M. 5-30 p.m. Custom's "B" vs. Lusitanian's "B".

KARACHI HUMMING WITH LIFE.

Preparations For Congress Session Nearing Completion.

... ROYAL RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT-ELECT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 17.

Preparations for a successful session of the Congress are going on with redoubled vigour and zeal. The release of Congress leaders and volunteers from various jails in the province has augmented the resources of the Reception Committee in man-power and it is no exaggeration to say that what the major cities have taken six months to complete, Karachi is going to finish within three weeks. 'Harchandrai Nagar' will be completed by the 20th instant.

RECEPTION TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

Following the Irwin-Gandhi settlement all those convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedence movement in Sind were released with the exception of a few. Mr. Narainda A. Bechar, Ex M. L. C., Acharya A. T. Gidwani and other leaders and volunteers were released from Karachi jail on Sunday, the 8th. The local Congress workers greeted them at the prison gates and received the released prisoners amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. In the evening a mammoth procession was taken out in their honour, which after passing through the important thoroughfares, terminated at the Rambaugh Park.

FOLLOW MAHATMA.

A huge open-air meeting of 30,000 strong was held at the Park where all the released persons were welcomed. Prominent leaders, viz., Mr. Naraindas, Swami Kishnanand, Acharya Gidwani, Shrimati Kiki Bhen (first ex-lady dictator of Karachi) and others spoke. All the speakers welcomed the Irwin-Gandhi agreement and enjoined on the audience to follow Mahatmaji, the Commander-in-chief, like disciplined soldiers, in the non-violent fight for India's freedom. They made it clear that this was merely a truce and exhorted the people to be prepared for more sacrifices and suffering in the next fight which would be started if negotiations between the Congress and the Government failed ultimately, for they declared that India would not be satisfied with anything less than "purna Swaraj". There was no compromise and Indians would fight to the last ditch for achieving their end in view.

With the exception of about a score, all prisoners have been released and all have been busy with the preparations for the Congress ever since their return. Efforts are being made to get the remaining prisoners also out of jail and Mahatmaji has been moved in the matter.

CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

The various sub-committees to carry out the stupendous work have been very active looking to every detail in the work allotted to them. The construction of the Harchandrai Nagar and the Congress Pandal which was actually begun on the 4th instant is almost completed and final touches are being given. A regular stream of visitors of both sexes is flowing to the nagar to see the work. The delegates' quarters which could accommodate more than 6,000 are ready for use. They were completed in two days. There was a furious storm followed by rain on Saturday night, but fortunately no damage has been done to them. The rain also had its good effect.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

The stalls for the exhibition of Khadi and purely swadeshi goods are also ready. There are in all 300 stalls laid up with corrugated iron sheets and they vary in size, viz., 20' 12', 20' x 18" and 40' x 18', and their rents also cary in proportion from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 200 each according to size and position. With the exception of 30 stalls all others were booked before the week-end. Some of these stalls are to be used for restaurants, swadeshi goods and Indian Insurance Companies. Some of the Companies have already removed their goods to the stalls and are busy arranging things.

The Congress committee have decided not to permit photographs being taken inside the pandal, but it is learnt that "bona-fide" photographers will be allowed to take snaps of the leaders as they enter the pandal. Loud speakers will also be installed shortly in the pandal. Arrangements for broadcasting speeches are also in hand.

MUNICIPALITY'S CO-OPERATION.

The Karachi Municipality have placed all their resources at the disposal of the Congress authorities for speedy and perfect completion of the construction of the nagar and have taken upon themselves the doubling of the roads near the nagar to cope with the tremendous traffic during Congress days. New road lights of powerful intensity are being fixed up. Footpaths are being repaired and every effort is made to give the roads a decent appearance and make the journey by means of an omnibus very comfortable. The municipality have already given water connections to the Congress nagar and are attending to various details. And every one who visits Karachi during the national "mela" and stays in the nagar cannot but admire the efficiency of the civic administration of the city.

PRESIDENTS ARRIVAL.

The President-elect, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, is expected here on the 24th instant along with Mahatmaji. A grand reception will be accorded to him on his arrival and he will be taken in procession throughout the city. The carriage containing the President-elect is to be drawn by 24 white horses. Special quarters are provided for the President-elect, and Mahatma Gandhi near the Subjects Committee pandal where they will reside. Leaders' quarters are also near the Subjects Committee Pandal where all the Working Committee members and other leaders will stay.

LIBERALS TO HELP.

Besides the Congress leaders principal members of the All India Liberal Federation including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Rt. Hon. Sreenivasa Sastry, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir A. P. Patro are expected during the Congress week, and it is understood they will take active part in aiding the Congress leaders in their deliberations.

Side by side with the Congress, many other bodies such as Nav Juwan Bharat Sabha, Jamayet-ul-ulma, are also holding their annual sessions. Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has consented to preside over the former, while Moulana Abul Kalam Azad is the President-elect of the latter.

BALKANJO-BARI.

Balkan-jo-Bari, an institution started in 1927 by an enthusiastic gentleman, who goes by the name of 'Dada', is organizing a children's show on the 25th instant in the Burns garden.

Mahatma Gandhi, Sirdar Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad are expected in Karachi on the 24th instant. They will be given a civic address separately.

CONGRESS SPECIAL STEAMER.

S.S. "Dayavati will sail on the March 2 (Tuesday) from Princess Dock, Sea Wharf K.L.M. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) sharp and reach Karachi on Thursday, 26th morning.

Your Health
DEPENDS ON
Cleansing
Internal System

Begin from To-day
Taking Regularly.

TAPCOS
FRUITALKO SALINE

Pleasant to take.

Refreshing and Invigorating Indian Health Drink.

This Indian Laxative Health Drink quickly restores your system to normal by cleansing it of the Wastes & Poisons that clog the System and becloud the mind. Constipation disappears. Regularity returns in a natural way. The effect is invigorating and refreshing to internal System. It is only a cherished rule for Healthful Living.

Sold throughout India by respectable Chemists.

Prepared only by:

THE INDO - ASIAN PRODUCTS CO., BOMBAY No. 2.

Public Notices.

THE NEW PACHORA MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED FORTY-FIFTH GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, convened on the 14th March, 1931, at Seth Mathradas Goculdas' Bungalow, has been ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1931, and will be held at the same time and place on that day.

MATHRADAS GOCULDAS AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
2732

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 938 of 1930.

R. B. BANSILAL ARIRCHAND Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD., (2) MEGHJI GIRDHAR, a firm, (3) JETHA DEVJI, (4) GOCULDAS DEVJI, (5) LAXMIDAS DEVJI; (6) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Jetha Devji & Co. Defendants.

To,

1. JETHA DEVJI,
2. GOCULDAS DEVJI,
3. LAXMIDAS DEVJI.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit was called on for hearing and final disposal against you and the 6th defendant abovenamed on the 11th and 12th March, 1931, when the plaintiffs appeared and applied for amendment of the plaint and the Court made an order for adding prayers F1, F2, and F3 as shown in the schedule hereunder written. The Court ordered you and the 6th defendant to file the points of defence, if any, and furnish a copy thereof to the plaintiffs' attorneys within 7 days from the service of the said order and also to file a list of the documents in your possession and furnish a copy thereof to the plaintiffs' attorneys within 7 days after filing your points of defence and to give inspection forthwith to the plaintiffs' attorneys. The Court has further ordered the suit to be placed on Board for hearing and final disposal as a part-heard suit on 14th April 1931, and has given liberty to the plaintiffs to serve this order upon you by publishing an abstract of the same once in one English newspaper and a translation of such abstract once in one vernacular newspaper and by affixing a true copy thereof on the Court House.

SCHEDULE.

Additional prayers:—

F1. That the defendants 3, 4 and 5 may be ordered to hand over to the plaintiffs the said 574 bales or to pay to the plaintiffs the value of the said bales, viz. Rs. 75,000 less such sum (if any) as may be due from the plaintiffs to the said defendants in the accounts subsisting between them.

F2. That the defendants 3, 4 and 5 may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs interest on the sum decreed under the preceding prayer at 6 per cent. per annum from 4th March 1930 till judgment.

F3. That in the alternative to the reliefs claimed in prays F1 and F2 hereof, the defendants 3, 4, and 5 may be ordered to pay the sum of Rs. 75,000 or such other sum as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just as damages sustained by reason of the fraud of the said defendants or in the alternative as damages for conversion of the said bales.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1931.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Plaintiffs, Attorneys.
2730

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 267 of 1931 (Goswami Ghansyamlalji vs. Hiralal Mangimal), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Ornaments such as pearl, kanthis; chain of khakha pearls, forehead ornament set with diamonds, pearls and ruby, pearl Jadavs, necklace; bangles; valis, chalkadi; kalungi, kaddas, chudis jugnis; rings; etc. gold katia; chains; kaddas; jadavs; hars of pearls; rings; madalias; ear-rings; buttons; etc. etc.

The above will be on view from Monday.

BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT TARDEO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MEHERJEEBHOY BOMONJI CASSINATH and Bai AVANBAI, his wife have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, lease, inheritance or otherwise whatsoever is HEREBY REQUIRED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL those three pieces or parcels of land of the Foras Tenure being Plots 4, 12 and 13 of the Vendor's Tardeo Estate containing by admeasurement respectively 333, 451 and 437 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land admeasuring 11,645 square yards which larger piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 311, Collector's New No. 13831, Old Survey No. 453 and New Survey No. 3393, Present Rent Roll No. 5849 and Cadastral Survey No. 365 of Tardeo Division assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3809, 3810, 3811 (1), 3811 (2), 3812, Street Nos. 657, 129-A to 129-C, 661, 661-A and 127 and situate at and on the Eastern side of Tardeo Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay and which Plots Nos. 12 and 13 are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jainabai Maganlal, Mortgagee, on or towards the West by a private Road of the Vendors, on or towards the North by Plot No. 11 of the Vendor's said Tardeo Estate, and on or towards the South partly by the property of the Purchasers and partly by the property of Shapurji P. Mistri and another and which Plot No. 4 is bounded on the East and North by private roads of the Vendor's, on the South partly by the property of the purchasers and partly by the property of K. S. Nicholson and others and on the West by Plot No. 3 of the Vendors said Tardeo Estate.

Dated this 19th day of Mar. 1931.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2718.

Amusements

Commencing from 21st March, 1931.

KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS' PRODUCTION.

Bandit Of Bagdad

Powerful Attraction

Also Stage Dances by: Miss SALOO

With music and Sweet Songs.

TIME AS USUAL.
Pay a Visit during the Week.

DON'T FAIL.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.
GOLPITHA.

2nd Week 2nd Week

GREAT STIR IN BOMBAY

A general stampede to obtain a ticket; many go disappointed. Please therefore book your seat in advance.

SEE IN ALL ITS GRANDEUR, GLORY AND MAGNIFICENCE.

ALAM-ARA

IMPERIAL'S FIRST TALKING PICTURE RELEASED AT THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Daily: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Show: Saturday and Sunday at 3 o'clock.
Sunday Morning: At 10 a.m.
Rates: (Entertainment tax included).
Box Rs. 3/6; Balcony Rs. 2/4; Reserved Rs. 1/8; First Class Rs. 1/2; Second Class Annas 9; Third Class Annas 4.

Amusements

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road

5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 Daily Saturday, Sunday and Friday

Matinees at 3-30 p. m.

A Beautiful Love Story imposed upon a back ground of Bitter Hate.

JACK HOLT

IN

"THE TIGRESS"

With

DOROTHY REVIER

During the unfoldment of the story a wild, untamed creature of the forest, who because of her nature was named after the wild cat of the jungle, is made to forget her oath of vengeance and sheath her claws because of the experience of love—to her a new and bitter—sweet emotion!

Also

2 Two-reeler Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

To-day 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FIRST NATIONAL VITAPHONE OPERA

BRIDE OF THE REGIMENT

Featuring
VIVIENNE SEGAL.
WALTER PIDGEON

Her Bridegroom's Life Or Her Own Disgrace Which Should She Choose.

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

UNIVERSAL'S WONDER PICTURE

"BROADWAY"

featuring
GLEN TRYON
MYRNA KENNEDY.

The Sensational All-talking Singing, Dancing Spectacle.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE

SWADESHI is the KEY to SWARAJ.

THE BOMBAY INDIAN ROPE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Proprietors:

S. EBRAHIM & CO.

Manufacturers of Cotton Engine Driving Ropes of assorted sizes, Card and Bundle Bandings and Railway, Mill, Gin Stores Suppliers.

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PROF. R. ALLI

either personally or by letter.

Address: Room No. 3, All-India Hotel, Charni Road Junction, Bombay 7.

Time: 9-12 and 3—7

Charges: Rupees Five for Four Questions.

TAKE RIGHT TYPE OF EDUCATION

—:o:—

Mr. Fakirji Bharucha's Advice To Students

A social gathering of the past and present students of the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute was held in the hall of the Institute on Saturday last. Mr. Fakirji Bharucha, late Director of Industries of the Government of Bombay, presided. The programme was very interesting and included some nice items of music both Indian and English.

Mr. Homi D. Banaji, speaking on behalf of the Institute welcomed the guests of the day and dwelt on the progress made by the Institute during the last seven years. The Institute had distinguished itself by the splendid results achieved by its students in the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examinations. In the 1930 G. D. A. Examination the total number of candidates from the whole of India was 438 out of which 94 were declared successful. Out of this number 101 students were sent up from this Institute of whom 39 were declared successful. Thus the Institute's result worked out at 38 per cent as against 21 per cent which was the percentage of passes from the whole of India. The Institute also coached students from the various examinations of several bodies both English and Indian, and its students acquitted themselves well in thne various examinations Mr. Banaji then dwelt on the importance of commercial education for young men and women, especially in the present critical condition of Indian trade and industry. He appealed to the past students of the Institute to take a keen interest in the Institute's work, particularly in the activities of Batliboi's Commerce Students' Union which had made considerable progress during the last 2 years.

Mr. Fakirji Bharucha distributed the prizes obtained by the students at the various examinations held by the Institute and in the Essay Competition held under the auspices of the Union. He then took a survey of the present economic and industrial outlook in India and referred to some of the burning topics of the day. Speaking on the subject of unemployment, he exhorted the students to take the right type of education, and assured them that the knowledge acquired by them at the Institute would stand them in very good stead in fighting the battles of life. In conclusion, Mr. Bharucha expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the Institute and wished it all success.

Prof. Dowulker and Prof. Kamat entertained the audience with delightful music. The programme also included English music and an extempore competition in which students were called upon to draw out slips and speak on the subject coming to their lot on the spur of the moment.

RED-CROSS CELEBRATION WEEK IN JETPUR.

(From A Correspondent.)

JETPUR, March 18.

The Jetpur Centre of Indian Red Cross Society which has been doing silent, useful humanitarian work for some time past, organized a Red Cross Celebration Week from 12th March upto 15th March to give publicity to the aims and objects of the I.R.C.S., and enkindle intelligent genuine and wider public interest in its work every evening. The public was entertained with lectures on health and hygiene and child welfare by the local doctors and performances of physical feats of skill by the scouts of Kamribai High School. The programme for the first two nights also included cinema shows at the Royal Cinema Theatre. Entrance to the fair was free of charge but admittance to the show was charged except on the 15th March when in the noon women were shown two films named "If She only knew" and "Save the Baby." The speech delivered by Sulochanaben on child welfare was well received and highly appreciated by the audience. The subjects of the lectures were:—The aims and objects of the society by Mr. A. C. Shah, Secretary I.R.C.S. Jetpur centre Antinatal and after-birth care of a child by Dr. S. J. Desai; elementary principles of hygiene by Dr. V. D. Oza; Antiquated and modern systems of midwifery by Dr. Chhaya. Attendance at the lectures was large including a fairly good proportion of women on the fourth and last day. Prizes were awarded to healthy old men between 70 and 90 years of age, to the 4 most clean hotels in the whole fair and about 14 prizes ranging from Rs. 5 to 2 were awarded to children under three years.

A meeting of Katri citizens has welcomed the Gandhi-Irwin settlement but has criticised the attitude of the Government in detaining persons who have been convicted either for distributing the resolution of the Working Committee amongst the police and the military or have falsely been charged of rioting.

IMPROVEMENT BOARD DECIDES TO EMPLOY PART-TIME ARCHITECT.

A compromise resolution regarding the question of abolishing the post of the architect was passed by the Bombay Improvement Trust Board at a special meeting held on Thursday. The meeting was requisitioned to reconsider the question of the retention of the services of the post of the Architect by the Improvements Committee, in spite of the expressed wishes of the Board to the contrary. At the previous meeting Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar had moved a resolution reiterating the expression of opinion of the Board that this post should be abolished.

A COMPROMISE.

When the debate was resumed on Thursday Mr. G. I. Griffiths moved an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Chandavarkar as a compromise and passed by the House. The amendment was that a part time Architect be employed to do the architectural work with total emoluments not exceeding Rs. 500 per month.

This was duly seconded.

MORE JOBS GOING.

Mr. Neilson opposed both the amendment and the proposition. He thought there appeared to be some ill-feeling between the Improvements Committee and the Board and each looked to the other with suspicion. The main object of the Board was to retrench the Committee's staff and the Improvements Committee had abided by that and done its level best to reduce the expenditure to the extent recommended. The retention or abolition of a certain post was, therefore, an internal matter and the Board should not interfere with it. He thought that the drastic retrenchment had emasculated the staff and there was fear of inefficiency.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar supported.

NO NECESSITY.

Mr. M. N. Talpade failed to understand the reason advanced by Mr. Neilson that the Board cannot interfere with the internal management of the Improvements Committee. As regards the necessity of an architect to he Improvement Trust he thought there was not enough work for him.

CAN SPEND MORE.

Mr. Arbuthnot said that there appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the duties of an engineer and of an architect. They were as different from one another as the surgeon and the physician. The engineer was not trained to design buildings.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that it was wrong in principle to keep a part-time worker.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar replying to the debate said that he had agreed to accept the amendment.

"UNKNOWN" SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM

—:o:—

MADRAS, March 19.

A public meeting of the citizens at Tilak Ghat last night, Dr. Subbarayan, ex-Chief Minister presiding, adopted a resolution on the motion of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu," to erect a memorial for the "fallen heroes" in the Satyagraha Campaign and to collect funds. The meeting also appointed a strong committee for the purpose.—A. P.

STATE PEOPLE'S PLEA FOR RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

—:o:—

Agreement On All-India Constitution.

BANGALORE, March 19.

Discussions of the various questions arising from the deliberations of the Round Table Conference in London by States people continued to-day, the proceedings being strictly informal. All India Federation was generally favoured but Nationalist members present pressed for:

(1) Establishment of Responsible Government in States prior to their joining the All-India Federation.

(2) Independent representation of States people at further discussions for settling India's future constitution.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, a delegate to the Round Table Conference participated in the general discussion, emphasising declaration of fundamental rights of citizenships in States and establishment of independent judiciary, as in Mysore, in all the other major and minor States linked to the Federal Supreme Court.

Sir Mirza Ismail concluding in the proceedings summarised the views expressed in the course of discussions:—

(1) There should be declaration of fundamental rights of citizenships, security of person and property, liberty of conscience, equal opportunities for all in every Indian State;

(2) It was generally agreed that the States entering the Federation should conform to certain standard of administrations, the main essential feature of which being privy purse, security of tenure in public service.

(3) Federal Senate or Upper Chamber should consist of 120 to 200 members; and the Lower Chamber 350 members, the latter providing the one representative for each million Indian population.

(4) Methods of selection of States representatives to Federal Legislature; Members of Senate should represent States Governments and for the Lower House States should be represented both by election and nomination in the first instance.

(5) States should have 40 per cent. seats in the Senate and 33-1/3 in the Assembly.

(6) While it was agreed that Supreme Court was a necessary adjunct of Federal constitution. Such Court could not be invested with appellents' authority over the judiciary, more important States like Mysore having already complete judicial system with High Courts.

The Dewan of Mysore then referred to the fear sometimes expressed regarding inclusion of States in an All-India Constitution and said that States excluded would render conditions hundred times worse than Ireland with hundreds of Ulsters.—A. P.

AIR MAIL SERVICE.

LONDON, March 19.

The first air mail from Central Africa arrived at Croydon at noon. It left Mwanza, in East Africa, on March 10 and joined at Cairo, the Indian air mail. The combined mail weighing nearly three-quarters of a ton consisted of approximately eighty-four thousand letters. Twenty-three days were saved compared to surface transport.—Reuter.

GUJERAT PEASANTS RETURN HOME.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, March 18.

The peasants of Karali, Vedach, Jostipura, Galeira, Piludia, Kimoj etc. who had emigrated in pursuation of the No-Tax Campaign to Baroda territory have returned to their villages.

The local Municipality has passed a resolution to present an addres to Dr. Chandulal—the first Sardar of the Vedach Salt Satyagraha.

Sjt. Vinodchondra Shah and Dinker Pandya have been elected delegates to the Karachi Congress.

'GUJERAT VIDYAPITH PLANS FOR FUTURE

—:o:—

Picketing To Continue

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 18.

The professors and students of the Gujerat Vidyapith founded by Mahatma Gandhi, held to-day a social gathering with a view to decide the future line of action in connection with the Swaraj movement. It will be remembered that the students and professors of the Vidyapith joined in the Civil Disobedience Movement in pursuance of Mahatma Gandhi's instruction and that most of them were in jail. They have now been released.

In the morning the professors held an informal conference and discussed their experiences of the "fight." In the afternoon a students conference was held in which a lively discussion took place on jail discipline and jail life. Finally it was decided to continue the various items of congress work in which students and professors of the Vidyapith were so far taking part. The main items of work during the period of truce would be picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops besides explaining to the people the implications of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement. It has also been decided to start new classes and impart training in the work of reconstruction. It is expected that the same training will be useful in conducting the movement if it is resumed in consequence of the failure of negotiations. The new classes will begin after the annual convocation to be held on 11th April when Mahatma Gandhi is expected to preside. Gndhiji proposes to arrive here and stay for three days namely 11th, 12th, 13th April after which he will tour in parts of Ahmedabad and Broach districts which he did not include in his last tour.—A. P.

Afridi Attack Repulsed.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, March 19.

While returning yesterday from successful reconnaisance of Kando Pass in Khajuri plain a party consisting of Frontier Force of Gurkha Rifles, Sikh and Dogra Regiments were followed by Afridis. As a result of concerted action the Afridis were forced to leave, suffering four casualties.

Another Afridi attack was repulsed resulting in several Afridi casualties.—A. P.

(Later).—In the engagement in Khajuri Plain with Afridis, four were killed including one B. O. R. and seven wounded in our force.—A. P.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

TO PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE
IN UPPER INDIA
SPECIAL FEATURES
SAMAIYA DARSHAN AT CHHAPAIYA.
(for followers of Swaminarayen faith)
at Benares on the day of Eclipse Bath at Ganges
Particulars from
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Diseases such as—Dyspepsia, Constipation, Asthma, Obesity, Heart and Liver troubles, Piles, Dropsy, all female complaints, Impurity of blood, Nervous disorders, and all sexual complaints of both sexes etc.

BUT WHERE?
at LONAVLA NATURE CURE HOME
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LONAVLA (G. I. P.)

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RATE REDUCED
MODY'S
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FRESHNESS AND PURITY GUARANTEED
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Dr. PAUL'S ROYAL PILLS.
THE REAL ELIXIR FOR YOUTH
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The MOST POWERFUL REMEDY for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Brain-fag, Headache, Neuralgia, Heart Palpitation, Low Vitality, Insomnia, etc., etc. Act like Magic.
Price Rs. 8 per Phial. V. P. Extra
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WONDERFUL CURE.

Only by the use and touch of an invaluable thing I cure all sorts of Hydrocele, Night Dream troubles, Piles and Nervous Debility. Write me with one anna stamp before you get hopeless in these diseases. SWAMI PURNANANDA GIRI, P. O. Baguri (Jessore), Bengal.

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GUARANTEED SUREST AND SPEEDIEST CURE.
No matter whatever type and however long-standing. Cures radically and permanently, without relapse. Patients are requested to come under my treatment, if required. Ready to give guarantee. Particulars free. Apply:—Dr. B. K. CHOUDHURY, 23/2/B DURGA CHARAN MUKHERJI STREET, BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

SWADESHI HAS COME TO STAY IN INDIA

—:o:—

Lancashire's Plight

"BOYCOTT IS PERFECTLY LEGITIMATE"

The following extracts are reprinted from an article headed "The Trade that Lancashire has Lost to India," in the "Indian Textile Journal" of January, 1931:—

Depression has hit hard every industry in the civilised world. Those who have closely followed the fortunes of the Lancashire cotton industry realise that that great centre of production also has been considerably affected during the last few years. In the first place, the ample market in China has been lost both to India and to England. In the second place, the Japanese yarn and cloth are being pushed in every market of the world. As far as Lancashire is concerned, the boycott of British goods, particularly of cloth, has resulted in severe loss during the last nine or ten months. What the boycott has meant to Lancashire will be realised from two significant figures. From April to November in 1929, India imported from England cotton piecegoods worth forty crores of rupees. For the same period in 1930, the imports were valued at 19-1|2 crores of rupees. When we look into the figures of total export of yarn and piecegoods from Lancashire during the first eleven months of 1930, we find that things are pretty uncomfortable indeed. The two causes of this falling-off in export are given as the boycott in India and the troubles in China. To quote from the "Oldham Chronicle Textile Trade Review" for 1930:—"Our exports of cloth began to fall away steadily right from the beginning of the year, and this was mainly but not solely due to the reduction in Indian operations. While Calcutta has never seemed quite as strongly anti-British as Bombay, she has shown no sign so far of definitely abandoning the boycott and endeavouring to restore normal commercial relationship. For the greater part of the year, China suffered from internal trouble plus the disadvantage of a steadily falling exchange. Recently there has been a very considerable improvement in the political situation in that land, but this has been more than counter-balanced by the further disorganization of exchange. The point we wish to make is that the depression in the Lancashire cotton industry would not have been nearly so acute had it not been for the extraordinary position that has arisen both in India and China.

The extent to which the depression has overtaken Lancashire will be made clear by the following information, culled from the same source, about the position of spinning companies in the matter of dividends.

HEAVY FALL IN LANCASHIRE TRADE.

"Out of a compilation of 240 companies," it is stated, "about 188 have failed to make any dividend distribution. These 240 companies have a called-up capital of £61,537,844 and the dividend distribution only amounted to £412,658, giving an average return of £1,719 per company, or 0.665 per cent. In the previous year our list contained 285 companies with a called-up capital of £47,295,545, while in 1928 there were 306 companies with a called-up capital of £55,218,467. The total distribution in 1929 was £623,700, an average of £2,188 per company, or 1.31 per cent. In 1928, the distribution amounted to £823,003, the average per company being £2,689, or 1.4 per cent." But this is not all. We are told that as far as the weaving industry is concerned "In Burnley 14 mills have closed down affecting 8,071 looms and 2,018 operatives against eight mills closed down the previous year, affecting 4,356 looms and 1,200 operatives. Altogether there were 2,294 men and 5,814 women wholly unemployed in Burnley and 1,290 men and 2,803 women temporarily stopped, making a total of 12,201 persons temporarily or wholly unemployed, or one-eighth of the total population of the borough." Similar stories have been told about Padiham, Nelson and Barrowfield and other centres.

LEGITIMATE DESIRE OF INDIAN PRODUCERS.

Now reading between the lines of comments that are being made in Lancashire over the boycott in India, it appears that a good deal is being attributed to the recent imposition of a duty on the imports of cotton goods in India In this connection, one or two facts deserve to be noted by Lancashire people. The desire of the India producers to possess their own markets, which are vast, is perfectly legitimatee. The competition in India is growing from day to day, and it is perfectly clear that the Indian consumer will not buy unless the price is not above a certain level. The climatic conditions in India are such that the consumer can afford to go without clothing for the greater part of the year, and after all the Indian masses require but little clothing. The consequence is that the Indian producer is very mistaken if he thinks that he will benefit himself or his shareholders by unduly enhancing the price of the commodity. Therefore, Lancashire should disabuse her mind once for all of the notion that protection will help India in the manner in which it is expected to do. The strength of the boycott movement consists in the desire of the consumer himself not to use foreign cloth and that is a matter in which no outside pressure will achieve desirable results.

DANGEROUS SPOTS FOR PEACE IN EUROPE

POLAND, ROUMANIA, HUNGARY AND—YUGOSLAVIA ARE BREEDING PLACES FOR FUTURE EUROPEAN WAR.

(BY M. COLD.)

There are constantly new official assurances and new steps for maintenance of peace in Europe are taken, but the life of the most of European States goes its own way in the opposite direction to peace.

It is often pointed out that the recent development of events in Germany and the burden of reparations are the most sure sources of the coming trouble in Europe. No doubt these are the first size problems, which may cause the War in Europe in near future. But parallel when these there exist in Europe many more problems and questions," which taken alone or in connection with reparations or the position and action of Soviet Union, are not less, if not even more dangerous to international peace. There is the tendency in certain quarters of Europe not to talk these "problems," as if the silence might help to avoid them. But every keen student of political events in Europe will recognise that those problems are very actual and of paramount importance in the international affairs.

1. POLISH-UKRAINIAN FRONTIER.

One of the most dangerous spots in Eastern Europe is the Polish—Ukranian frontier just to the North West of the Black Sea with the cities of Loov and Kiev as the nearest points to it.

The Ukranians, one of the Slav races, numbering 38 million souls with a territory of 655,000 square kilometres, are nationally conscious people, striving for independence. But unfortunately after the Great World Ukranian has found herself divided between her neighbours. Poland has seized by force 137,000 square kilometres of Ukranian territory with 7 million Ukranians. The bulk of Ukranian territory of about 300,000 square kilometres and 30 million inhabitants remained in the limits of Russia and now constitute one of the Soviet republics.

The Western-most part of Ukrania, or East Galicia, with Loov-city as the centre of it, occupied by Poland, is the most advanced and cultured part of all Ukrania.

East Galicia immediately after the War had organised herself into the West Ukranian Republic. Attacked from the West by Poles and from the East by Red forces, in spite of obstinate and heroic defence, she had to surrender. In March 1923 the Council of Ambassadors in Paris legalised this Polish occupation of East Galicia and since that time it together with Volynia, another Ukrainian region, remains in the hands of Poland, who is anxious to polonise all the territories and repeatedly employs very violent and inhuman methods. Thus, about half a million hectars of arabic land on the Ukranian territory were transferred by the Polish Government to Polish military and civil colonists; Poland imposses on Ukrania excessive taxes and dues; thousands of Ukranian officials and specialists were released from their duties; more than 2000 Ukranian schools were changed into Polish ones; Poles have closed down over 500 Ukranian orthodox churches.

Naturally as a consequence to such a treatment Ukrainians their land are resolved even at risk of death to liberate from the Polish subjection.

Last autumn East Calicia was in the thoes of an uprising and every year there are riots against the Poles.

The Ukranian Soviet Republic is meanwhile, keeping its eyes on what is going on in Polish part of Ukraina and is doing everything to support liberation movement.

No doubt that the Greater Ukriana will place her armies at the disposition of its brethren in Minor Ukraina in the struggles for independence. There is much dissatisfaction in the Greater Ukraina against the Soviet Union's Central Government that it betrayed Western Ukranians, assigning them by Riga treaty 1921 to Poland.

No official declaration of war is necessary to start it in this quarter of the world. It will be enough for a strong rebellion to break out in East Calicia, when the unofficial forces from the Greater Ukraina will be sent out to their assistance and war will follow.

II. POLISH-WHITE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

The Polish-White Russian frontier extends to the distance of 600 miles between the ancient fortress of Donish to Kovel town. The situation on this spot is much similar to the situation in Eastern Galicia. Only Poland here has to deal with White Russians another Slave race, conting 10 million souls and territory 350,000 square kilometres large. White Russians are also nationally conscious people, longing to establish their own state. And they made the efforts to attain it immediately after the Great War, when they organised the "White Russian Democratic Republis." But the fate was equally cruel to them. White Russia was also partitioned between her neighbours. The larger part of it with 250,000 square kilometres territory and 8 million inhabitants went over to Russia and constitute now White Russian Soviet Republic with Minsk as a Capital.

The rest of White Russian tesritory about 100,000 square kilometres large, by Riga treaty, of 1921, went over to Polish rule. Poles are anxious to denationalise White Russian part under their authority as well as East Galicia and are resorting to just the same methods as there. The White Russian schools are closed, there are no elective municipalities nor other local Government institutions, the people are heavily taxed, their orthodox church is persecuted, the White Russian organisations are suppressed. Before three years there was liquidated the White Russian Society with more than a 1000 Branches. The Greater White Russia naturally can not remain simply an observer when their brethren are suffering under the Polish yoke. Secret organisations in Polish White Russia are fostered and their armed action against Poland is supported.

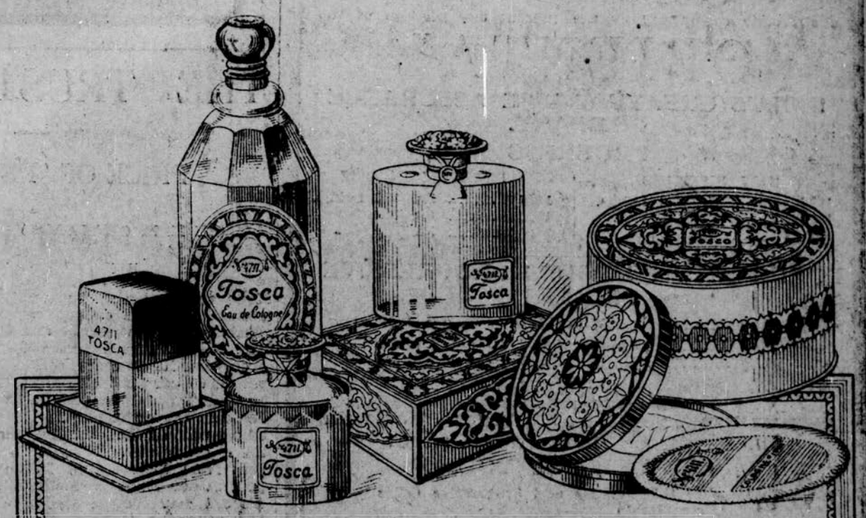
One day may bring the general revolt in White Russia under Polish occupation, the official and unofficial forces from Soviet White Russia might join. The White Russians in Poland, of course, are seeking the contact and alliance with Ukrainian revolutionaries for the sake of joint action, which it is believed will be much more resultful.

III. ROUMANIAN-UKRAINIAN FRONTIER.

This frontier question is known also by the name of Bessarabian problem. It is the frontier running just from the Black Sea to the West as far as Carpathian Mountains and is over 200 miles long Here Roumania has seized 212,000 square kilometres Ukranian Territory with Csernovitse town as a centre of it. The Ukrainians under Roumanian Government claim that Roumanians have embraced the Balkan principles "for their system of ruling the principles, having nothing in common, with the idea of justice, right or culture". Ukrainians here are forced to accept Roumanian (language, schools, religion, customs, etc. The iron hand is used to crush al appearance of Ukrainism. But all the Ukrainians in Roumania are the descendants of Cosaks, they loose no opportunity to wage the struggle against Roumanian authorities. The Soviet Ukrainian Republic is also keenly watching here the situation and by no means is refusing assistance to their oppressed kinsmen in Roumania.

The strikes, shirkings in pay of taxes, murdering Roumanian officials or agents in the mountains are constant sign that the situation here is very dangerous and may result any time in explosion of war, unless something effective is done to prevent it.

(To Be Continued.)



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THE TRUSTEE'S RECORD

PRICE OF "PEACE AND ORDER

(BY K. D. GHASWALA.)

III

However, taxation follows a villager unknown to him as our shadow steals behind us night and day.. The Indian government gathers every year Rs. 35 crores of land revenue. 60 per cent of India's crop is made up of food grains. As 90 per cent of people live in villages, 35 per cent of the land revenue i.e. Rs. 19 crores are paid by the villagers from their scanty food. A poor father has 4 or 5 children in his thatched cottage and is made to pay indirectly Rs. 5 per year. He must pay through his nose his salt tax; his flickering lamp burns a taxed kerosene oil; his "Dhoti" the only cloth or his naked body had upto now the charge of an admittedly unjust excise in favour of Manchester or, if imported, has the hallmark of customs duty on it. So the thousand and one glittering trifles! The dried up cactus he brings from the neighbouring forest to bake his scanty bread bears a tax. "Peace and order" is to be paid for. Excuse of poverty, if accepted, means a premium on idleness, though the failure or success of a man depends at present more on capital, influence and on the social and political structure of the society than upon the inherent qualities of an individual.

ONLY EVIDENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

Like a trailing shadow when the sun sets on a desert, the government extends its weak and distant protection to the villages. Poverty is proof against robbery. In a big central village surrounded by many a small one, a police "Naik" with a couple of peons is all in all as much feared and flattered as loved. He is the only evidence of the Government and its single effort towards the rural advancement. The villagers, now taken away for the safety of the state, could meet the robbers as easily as they defy the visiting leopard with "lathies" to day. The only enemy they fear is the spying "Faristacn" the forest department peon, who chases them and their cattle day in and day out. These illiterate folk do not understand the reservation of God-given forests for the would-be profit of Rs. 44 crores for the prosperity or for the future army. Leave aside these 70 per cent who depend upon agriculture. Their poverty is perhaps arradicable. They perhaps work under the curse of the previous birth, "Karma" or Destiny, the philosophy of the "Shastras" infused into their unlettered mind by the cymbals of the morning mendicant.

0.12 PER CENT.

In British India in 1919-20. only 404000 persons paid the income tax, i.e. earned Rs. 200 or more per year. The number comes to 0.12 per cent of the whole population. In the United Kingdom, out of 473 lakhs of people, 99 lakhs i.e. 21 per cent paid the tax and earned £160 or more per year. See the Tables at p 283 in The Science of Public Finance by G. F. Shirras.

REVENUE AND RENT.

They pay the land "revenue." There is a difference between a revenue and a rent. The Government demands the revenue for the State expenditure and the demand is therefore limited to the State necessities. On the other hand a landlord thinks himself entitled to take as much rent as he can get out of the competition amongst persons who are on the tip toe of eagerness to hire his property. The government of India does not get rid of the idea of its ownership of land, 50 per cent of the Zemindars are very small peasant proprietors, 30 per cent are temporary holders whose tenures are subject to revision as regards the taxation after some years, and 20 per cent are permanent ones who pays Rs. 6 crores less than they should do no the general basis. Most of the last class are great friends of the government to whose want of foresight they owe their permanency and wealth. "The number of land holders paying Rs. 1 to 5 as settlement in a village is very large and the average extent of holding is between 1 and 2 acres." Dr. Mann's "Life and Labour in a Deccan Village."

"Most of the holdings in the Rayatwary provinces are notoriously uneconomical and the cultivator has to supplement his scanty agricultural income by work elsewhere." Prof. Kale's Indian Economics p. 511. "If the Government of India is not landlord, its revenue is not rent, and this land tax of 50 or 60 per cent must have proved a crushing burden." (P. 459, Kale's Book.)

CONSIDER INDIA AS A WHOLE.

The total per capita income in India (agricultural and otherwise) was Rs. 80 per year in 1911 and Rs. 116 in 1922, a rise of 45 per cent. If the index price in 1873 is taken as 100 in 1911 it was 136 and in 1918 it was 199. The rise in prices between 19 and 1918 therefore was of 46 per cent. The Science of Public Finance pp. 56 and 141 and the Table at pp. 447 Indian Finance and Banking, ed. Sir G. F. Shirras author of "India 1927-28" p. 97 says "The net annual per capita income worked out at Rs. 100 for urban localities and for rural areas at Rs. 75" for Bombay, and Madras Presidencies. The figure 75 seems too high because for a vain of Rs. 25 the villagers will not shift to crowded and costlier towns.

THEN WHO ROLL THE ROLLS ROYCES?

Wealth in India is confined to the exporters and importers and their helpmates, viz. the bankers, shippers and commission agents, the last remitting 98-3/4 per cent for earning 1-1/4 per cent to permanent zemindars, money-lenders and speculators, to high Government officers (often appointed for reasons other than that of intelligence) to the mill agents many of whom use the mills as a stalking horse to cover their speculation, or to the old landed proprietors.

EXPORT OF FOOD GRAINS A CRIME.

When the average consumption is worth only 3-1/2 pices per day export of food-grains is a crime. India did not export food grains in ancient times. Excess of home produce is the proper wealth in which a country should pay for its imports. Is there any excess of food grains in India?

India, if she is enabled to develop her manufacturing side, can be an almost self contained unit. The raw materials can be consumed in our factories in the country itself. As soon as a country becomes dependent upon foreign market, it becomes subject to the vagaries of exchange and of speculation. England is rich though the trade balance is every year against her. Why? Because she pays for the bullion and for the excess of goods she imports by banking, shipping and other services rendered to India and to others. When will India be able to render these services to herself, leave aside to others?

MOTILALJI

In Memorium

(BY D. J. UDWADIA.)

All India mourns the loss of one,
Whose mission on this earth is done;
Whose soul did battle to the last
When the flame of life was ebbing fast.
Oh! what a glorious life is gone
Amidst fair Freedom's rising dawn!
When the seething sea of India's woe,
Of Peace espied the glimmering glow.
A giant leader of renown
Whom world-wide fame did nobly crown;
A master mind well-versed in law,
A princely man without a flaw.
A General of valiant heart,
He tried by golden means and art,
To bridge the gulf of cold mistrust
And princely pride laid in the dust.
Oh! Panditji thy name is scrolled
On golden walls—in letters bold—
Of every Indian hut and home,
Of towers high or shining dome!
To us who now deplore thy
Ye showed how for a Glorious loss.
Cause
We all should bow to the Country's Call
And fighting for it bravely fall!
Oh! radiant star! in Heaven shine,
And throw on us thy light divine,
That ye may guide our onward march,
Through gloom to Freedom's blazend arch!

GALSWORTHY'S PRISON DRAMA.

"GLIMPSED THE FUTURE"

John Galsworthy started something when he wrote "Justice" twenty years ago; he pioneered the courtroom melodrama, the youth-in-jail theme, and paved the way for such modern theatrical pieces as "The Trial of Mary Dugan". "The Criminal Code", "The Last Mile" and others.

But Glasworthy's venture is primarily different from those that followed. It contains no beating of arms on cells, no staccato machine-gun fire and no prison riots. It deals essentially with the mental torture of the lawbreaker. Several of its scenes are played in absolute silence.

With the sacrifice of action for pantomime, the burden of proof is put squarely on the shoulders of the play's actors. One who will bear the greatest share when "Justice" starts at the Civic Repertory Theatre in Hollywood, is Noel Madison, personable young man whom some will remember for his portrayal here in Rope's Rod."

Madison, favourably known in England, Australia and various other countries, but more or less a new comer locally, fully realises the posibilities and, too, the trials of performing the leading role in such a play as "Justice".

"Dramatic interpretation in the newer courtroom drama depends a great deal on violent acting," he said: "The racking sobs of the boy behind the bars and the futile struggling are conducive to words of praise from many critics, who see only the outward action and miss the inward surge of emotion which to my mind bears more weight properly handled than the arm-waving.

THE THINKER.

"There is one scene in "Justice" running for five minutes in which not a word is spoken. The young fellow who has committed a crime because of his love for a girl, is seen in his prison cell. He is frantic and nearly crazy with fear and grief but displays these emotions with no show of histrionics. His pantomime is not of the half-demented fellow who tries to beat out his brains but of the thinker whose mental processes are striving to cope with the situation.

"It is a wonderful scene and so gives the actor performing it a wonderful opportunity. I am not afraid to say now that I am able to play the scene as it should be played, audiences will stand and cheer. They have before."

Though Galsworthy wrote "Justice" many years ago, he is one playwright who has always glimpsed the futures, according to Madison. His dialogue needs few changes, and his situations are as good to-day as they were two decades past. Whether Galsworthy is definitely through as a writer or plays, even though he has personally announced his retirement, the actor cannot be sure. A creative mind, is never stilled while its possessor is alive, he says, and the fact that the playwright secluded himself somewhere in the Southwest might indicate that he is planning another vehicle.

Madison has run into a bit of hard luck in connection with his present engagement. Doctors have been treating the actor for an abscess over the right eye and in addition he slipped and fell during a rehearsal, battering his knee somewhat. This accident necessitated his giving up a new and important film role at First National, where he has been playing recently.

The actor dreams of producing some worth-while plays here on his own account. He sponsored "Rope's End" at the Vine-street Theater last year, Belasco subsequently took over the production and it proved more than successful on the road.—"Los Angeles Times."

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Appeal is made to the ladies of all communities who are blessed with any gifts of the head and of the heart to come and join the club. It is proposed to have sub-committees for social work, physically development, a lecture committee and a needle-work class.

Mondays and Thursdays are fixed as special club days when members of the club will meet together. The first meeting of the club will be on Monday (23rd inst.) from 4 o'clock onwards. The following are office-bearers:

The President: Lady Luxmibai J. Varjivandas;

Vice-President: Mrs. Cassamally P. Jairajbhoy;

Treasurers: Mrs. Kusum Desal and Miss Dhun Jeejibhoy;

Secretaries: Miss Champa Mehta, and Mrs. Nuruma Muraj.

Communications regarding the Club should be addressed to the joint secretaries, Indian Women's Unity Club, above T. R. Pratts, Rughes Road. Membership forms should be given to the secretaries on Mondays and Thursdays.

"THE RADIO RAMP"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest D.R.D.W.'s letter appearing in the columns of your paper of the 12th inst. under the heading of "The Radio Ramp". He complains that his enthusiasm, as well as that of his fellow Radio amateurs, has been damped by the retail prices charged by local Radio dealers and particularly by the Cossor stockists in Bombay.

He makes out that he is fully acquainted with the landed cost of the Cossor Kit and then immediately jumps to the conclusion why, he actually invited publicity to his unfounded belief——that the Cossor dealer makes Rs. 43/ plus the 30 per cent. discount allowed to him by the makers.

Will he explain to me why a Ford Car is sold in Bombay at Rs. 2525/ when the factory's price is only 440 dollars, or a Plymouth at Rs. 3250/ when the factory's price is only 625 dollars, the exchange being always in the neighbourhood of 275? Moreover the factory prices carry a discount of 20 to 30 per cent. In the opinion, therefore, of my friend D.R.D.W. all motor car dealers must be a pack of swindlers, and undoubtedly, are damping considerably the ardour of prospective Motor owners.

Has D.R.D.W. ever stopped to think that an importer, in order to retail his commodity, has to maintain a clerical and a sales staff and a show room? He has also to pay for advertisements and maintain a repair and service shop with a staff of trained mechanics, if the commodity he retails is of a mechanical character. After paying for all these expenses I would like to ask D.R.D.W. if he still imagines that the retailer yet makes a huge profit.

He seeks Government protection in his present plight and in his ardent desire to help the State Broadcasting Service to run its service at a profit, suggests that immediate action should be taken against such ramp on the part of Radio dealers.

I must assist this benefactor in his philanthropic motive to protect Government interests, and take this opportunity of warning also the Customs authorities to keep a watch on certain importers, who have threatened to smuggle radio sets in their shipments of motor cars and other commodities, because they imagine that the Radio dealers make unusually large profits which the likes of D.R.D.W. simply will not allow.—Yours, etc.,

RADIO DEALER.

SIKHS & THE TRUCE

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—We have read with surprise the statement issued in your paper of 14th instant under the caption 'Sikhs and Truce' above our signatures? We hereby emphatically deny having any knowledge of the above statement much less having signed such an anti-National document.

Statements like this if left to go unchallenged, would encourage interested individuals to play with the public a dangerous game.—Yours, etc.,

MODAN SINGH.
BUDH SINGH
BALWANT SINGH
MOOLA SINGH.
SUJAN SINGH
LAL SINGH
GOPAL SINGH OBERAI
AMAR SINGH.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

Considerable Appreciation In Values

Messrs. Langley & Co., have issued the following weekly report dated 16th March:—

AMERICANS.

Continued heavy long liquidation and further Co-Operative selling of New York May and July has resulted in a further decline of roughly 30 points over the week. On Saturday however, the Co-Operatives were reported as buyers and this, combined with the issue of the American Mills consumption during February at 434,000 bales compared with 454,000 bales during January, imparted a steadier tone at the close of the week. The Mill consumption indicates a small increase per working day and confirms the reports of a some what impressed Textile position in America. Week-end figures of exports and world's Mills' takings were, however, rather disappointing. The interference by the Farm Board through the Co-Operatives in the Futures markets has intensified the uncertainties of the immediate outlook and put a check on the trade expansion that was just developing. The week under review has witnessed a continuation of the marked improvement in silver and this cannot be without a favourable reaction on India and the Far East.

A factor that added its quota to the easier feeling that has prevailed, was the issue by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of the world's consumption of all styles of cotton up to January 31, 1931. We give details and below:—

Consumption excluding linters for the half year endings:—

	Jan. 31, 1931.
Americans	5,278,000
East Indians	3,265,000
Egyptians	394,000
Sundries	2,479,000
Total:—	11,416,000

While it will be seen that the total shows a considerable falling away we think the most instructive point is the steady increase in the consumption of Indians at the expense almost entirely of Americans. The reason for this lies very largely in the absurdly cheap parity at which Indians ruled for the better part of last year. The last few months, however, have seen a rapid stiffening in Indian prices compared with Americans and at present differences it seems to us reasonable to assume that there will be a considerable swing back to Americans which should be reflected in the second half of the season by a consumption of these styles not smaller than, and quite possibly in excess of, that for the corresponding period last year. We do not therefore think that the above figures indicate a consumption of Americans less than 11 1/4 millions and this figure has been before the market for many months and may therefore be regarded as fully discounted.

We continue to favour the constructive side of the market in the belief that the next few months will see a steady and considerable appreciation in values.

BOMBAY.

A continuation of heavy long liquidation and forced selling by option dealers have depressed local prices on full parity with the Home markets. Advantage has again been taken of the opportunity to accumulate contracts by both European and Japanese Exporters. The steady improvement in silver has led to a considerable broadening in the enquiry from Japan and China and a continuation of this demand is looked for. Europe has bought on a retail scale only. The quieter cloth markets have led to a withholding of the Mill demand for cotton though staple cotton both Indian and American has been in fair request. We regard any serious decline below Rs. 200/- as extremely unlikely.

COTTON MOVEMENT IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

During February

(From A Corresponden.)

Tirupur, March 15.

From 1-2-1931 the new cotton season 1931-1932 has begun. The cotton season in the Madras Presidency is considered to be from February of any one year to January of the next year.

As per the Director of Agriculture's reports the inland consumption is 7,168 bales, and the export is 6,152 bales from 1-2-1931 to 27-2-31. The total inland consumption is made up of 844 bales of Tinnevellies type of cotton, 472 bales of Salem type; 811 bales of Cambodia type; 1,697 bales of Northerns and Westerns type; only one bale of Cocanada type, whereas 3,343 bales of outside cotton. The export consists of 58 bales of Tinnevellies type; 448 bales of Cambodia type; 3,835 bales of Northerns and Westerns type; and 1,811 bales of Cocanadas type. Last year by about the same time the Inland consumption was 7,022 bales and Export was 9,872 bales.

QUANTITY OF COTTON PRESSED IN PRESSING FACTORIES.

In comparison with last year's work pressing in February last was less by nearly 50 per cent. inasmuch as during February 1930 4,949 bales were pressed in the whole Presidency whereas during February last only 2,505 bales pressed. The main pressing in February last in for Northerns and Westerns type of cotton amounting to 1,794 bales; whereas amongst other types there are 16 bales of Tinnevellies type; 85 bales of Salem type; 297 bales of Cambodia type, and 313 bales of Cocanadas type. Unpressed cotton received at the spinning mills during February last was estimated upto 503 bales, which when added to the quantity of cotton pressed 3,008 bales are accounted for as against the Director's estimate of 417,600 bales for the whole year.

DETAILS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORT OF RAW COTTON.

From the port of Madras during the month of February 310 bales were exported to United Kingdom; 428 bales to France; 500 bales to Italy; 2,117 bales to Belgium; 494 bales to Germany; 726 bales to Netherlands; 500 bales to China; 100 bales to Japan; 50 bales to Ceylon; and 399 bales to Calcutta.

From the port of Tuticorni only 58 bales were exported to Calcutta. From the Calicut port 93 bales were exported to Calcutta, and 305 bales to Bombay. 60 bales were also exported to France from the port of Cocanada.

Total import during the month of February was for 898 bales consisting of 46 bales from Egypt, 196 bales from Bombay and the rest from Karachi.

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THE HISTORIC TRUCE.

—:o:—

Lifting Of Ban On British Goods No "Surrender".

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement has been received in some quarters with feelings of disappointment and depression, I hope, you will be pleased to grant space in the columns of your nationalist paper to the following view of any one who would like to examine the historic Gandhi-Irwin Agreement in the light of the principles of the science of modern warfare as applied to a truce or an armistice.

But before I can proceed to apply this analogy of military science, the following data must be taken for granted as indeed they are:—

(1) That the Civil Disobedience movement of Mahatma Gandhi is a moral and non-violent equivalent to War.

(2) That it is a war declared and actually carried on against foreign rule.

(3) That the British Government in India and the Indian National Congress are the two belligerent parties in the field.

(4) But that this war has been fought by the "forces" of one Party, that is the Congress in the most novel manner for the first time in history, viz., the non-violent method absolutely, as laid down by the Mahatma.

(5) That the forces of the other belligerent party are free to use force in all its forms.

Now, in order to appreciate the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement in its proper perspective as a truce, the following analogous facts should be noted and understood in their proper relation:

(1) The active operations of Civil Disobedience movement of the Congress belligerants correspond to the "gun-fire" and attacks of that Party.

(2) The success achieved in the boycotting of British goods corresponds to the advance made and the strategic positions held in the enemy's territory.

(3) No tax campaign corresponds to the cutting off of the enemy's supplies and communications.

(4) Repression including the rule of Brass Hat Ordinances and lathi charges corresponds to the "fire" of the enemy.

Now, let us see whether through the practical application of this analogy with the necessary modifications required by the peculiar nature of this war, the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement answers to the terms of a genuine honourable truce or whether it amounts, on the part of the Congress to a surrender cleverly engineered by the opponent's subtle state-craft.

In order to fully appreciate this point it is necessary to review the respective positions of the two belligerant parties before the truce was declared:

(1) We had successfully carried the war into the enemy's country by our increasingly successfull boycott.

(2) We had cut off the "enemy's" supplies to a dangerous extent by our no-tax campaign, and picketing of liquor-shops.

(3) We had broken the morale of the "enemy's" forces by returning a ceaseless heavy "fire" in the shape of our unfalling and courageous civil resisters to his brass hat repression.

(4) The "enemy" had sued for an armistice by unconditionally releasing Mahatma Gandhi and the members of the Working Committee.

Now, therefore, any truce is to be honourable must be such as not to incapacitate us for the pursuing of the war to final victory; that it must never be made at the sacrifice of our strategic gains in the field. And least of all it must never have any demoralizing effect on our rank and file, as well as on our general staff during the suspension of hostilities.

But the following conditions are essential to the existence of a truce:

(1) At the call of truce "cease fire" is the order—stop civil disobedience activities—stop repression alright.

(2) 'Stop advance on the enemy's territory'. As a rule, advance already made and strategic positions occupied in the "enemy's" territory are not abandoned. "Enemy's" supplies and communications are not restored. Boycott of British goods represents in war terms our strategic advance in the "enemy's" territory. But then continuance of boycott will be in the nature of open hostility under an armistice.

Hence stoppage of boycott of British goods under the terms of Gandhi-Irwin truce is right and is not at all a surrender. Moreover we hold the key-position still in our hands, viz. boycott of foreign cloth (including British) and the picketing of liquor shops. Suspension of no-tax campaign represents the restoration to the 'enemy' of supplies and communications. This may be allowed in war if the 'enemy' gives guarantees that he is prepared to conclude a lasting and honourable peace. Under actual guarantees "enemy's" territory may we evacuated, his communications and supplies may be allowed with of course such reservations of key-positions as will serve the purpose of effective safeguards against all possible treachery.

Has the "enemy" given the required guarrantees in this connection? Yes, I think he has. The federal constitution of the R. T. C. is to be based on central responsibility and fiscal autonomy with the minimum required safeguards during the transitional period in "India's interest." Hence the Congress Chief of Staff has not blundered in agreeing to the stoppage of the Boycott of British goods and no-tax campaign. At the same time the key-positions are held. Boycott of foreign including British cloth and the right of peaceful picketing which is to be as vigorously continued as before.

To recapitulate in military parlance:

(1) "Cease fire"—Stop repression—stop civil disobedience.

(2) "Stop advance in the enemy's territory". Stop boycott of British goods and no-tax campaign under guarrantees given by the "enemy": (1) Central responsibility and fiscal autonomy with minimum safe-guards in "India's interest". (2) Release of prisoners. (3) The breaking up of salt monopoly.

The Gandhi-Irwin Agreement studied in the light of this military analogy as applied to war, does, therefore, constitude nothing more than a truce with a view to permanent and honourable peace. The Congress has successfully demonstrated its strength and won on cardinal points. There is no question of victory as Gandhiji has said—in the sense of a complete routing of the "enemy."

But it should be religiously borne in mind that the agreement is after all a truce. And a truce is only a temporary suspension of hostilities which may end in peace or war at any time.

The truce must not be indefinitely prolonged merely as a truce or in any other way allowed to act as a demoralizing factor on the mass morale.—Yours, etc.

"KSHATRIYA."

Igatpuri, March 10.

INCREASE IN SUBURBAN RAILWAY FARES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Both the B. B. and C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway prior to the introduction of the electrification of the suburban services promised to the residents of the suburbs that the same was being taken up with a view to remove the congestion in the city by providing fast and cheap services to the suburbs without the least inconvenience. What are the advantages of the electrification of the suburban services? No doubt a few trains have been increased here and there but the time taken up by the old fast steam trains and the ordinary electric trains has practically remained the same. Therefore, it is clear that the electric train service has not become speedier at all as promised. Nothing to say about the frequent disorganisation of the local services due to several causes. While the steam service was going on there was hardly a disorganisation of local services once in five years. Since the introduction of the electrification there has always been disorganisation at least once or twice a year.

After the European war broke out fares on Indian railways were increased all throughout and so also the fares on the local section; as also there was an increase of 25 per cent on the old rates for passes. The family concessions were also withdrawn for more than five years. The present rates for season tickets are already increased by 25 per cent of the pre-war rates and a further increase as proposed would bring it to very *nearly* 80 (*eighty*) *per cent of the pre-war rates.* This is how the railway authorities are keeping up their promise of providing more speedy and cheap means of locomotion from the City to the Suburbs.

On account of the increase of rates since the pre-war fares there has always been a decrease of visitors to the people residing in the suburbs and the same has only been due to the prohibitive railway fare which a person should have to pay even for a merely formal visit to a friend or a relation.

In my humble opinion the railway authorities are not likely to gain substantially as expected as in these days of slump everywhere people instead of paying the higher fare would prefer to travel by the lower class and due to the spirit of the people which is pervading everywhere the Railway company will have to be very careful in providing sufficient accommodation for the 3rd class passengers by each train. Otherwise there would be detention to every train at every station. The best way to increase the income from the local section would be to reduce the fare to the lowest minimum; so that no passenger would grudge to pay the same or would be induced to travel without a ticket and then the railway authorities can very well do away with the large travelling inspection staff which they have been obliged to increase from day to day. This can be easily seen from the flat rate of one anna levied by the Tramway company.

Moreover, if the fares on the suburban section are reduced the railway authorities might also get substantial income from visitors and holiday-mongers on Sundays and holidays.

By reducing the fare, the Railway Company would also be in a better position to compete with the bus and car services which are rising up in the suburbs.—Yours, etc,

A RESIDENT OF A SUBURB.

"GANDHI'S MARCH TO DANDI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The truce has been declared. Civil Disobedience is suspended, organisations declared illegal are now declared legal. But the public is still in dark as to the ban on the Film of "Gandhi's March to Dandi." Will the Film Company let the public at large know if the film is still under ban? If not when the film will be released to the public? If the ban is yet not removed will the Director of Information let us make wise why the ban not yet withdrawn?

As the March is of a great historic importance I think the public have right to know what has become of the film. Will the Film Company or D. O. I. enlighten the public in the matter and oblige?—Yours, etc.,

"WORLD CITIZEN."

Bandra, March 18.

MR. H. D. RAJAH

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—The Irwin-Gandhi Agreement has been acclaimed as an agreement between two men of high moral character as distinguished from those entered into in other countries. Ever since Gandhiji entered the Indian political field, the Congress affairs have been conducted on a high moral plane consistent with his non-violent philosophy. Gandhiji and his lieutenants have been incessantly moving about the country to carry out their part of the Agreement while Lord Irwin's lieutenants in the several provinces have been very niggardly in releasing the Satyagrahis. Several Satyagrahis have yet to be released in Bombay of whom Mr. H. D. Rajah is one He was convicted on the 1st and 7th November respectively under Sections 124-A and 17-(1) and (2) to an aggregate of 3 years' R. I. I shall not speak here about the ill-treatment to which he has been a victim ever since he went to jail, for the second time since the campaign began. At the request of his aged and ailing mother and his brother I have been moving about to ascertain the causes for the non-release of Mr Rajah. I find that it has been a hopeless task. I first approached Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C., the leader of the Nationalist Party in the Bombay Council, and after my fourth visit, I am told that no short notice question could be put without the consent of the Government Member concerned and that as the Home Member has sent out circulars to the District officers concerned about the remaining Satyagrahis in jail, nothing could be done until the deplies from the District Officers are received. On the 14th March at the instance of Sjt. K. F. Nariman I approached the Director of Information on the 14th March who told me that he would try to obtain the information from Mr. Collins if Government would give out the reasons if any and let me know. Not having heard from him, I called on him this morning and the only information that the Director of Information could give me was that he had not received any reply from Government to whom he has made a reference. If this little bit of information about the non-release of a prosiner convicted in Bombay and now at Yerrawda with which place there is even telephone communication should take as much time as it has in this case, I do not know we can tolerate the present machinery of administration.

Sjt Nariman has in his capacity as the President of the B. P. C. C. done well in referring to this sad episode in regard to the part played by the local Governments in working out the Delhi Truce agreement and I hope that the warnings issue by Congress leaders in the different provinces such as Bengal, Bihar, Madras, N. W. F. Province, and so on will impress the Government of the urgency of the release of the remaining Satyagrahis. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told us the other day that in U. P. as many as 55 Satyagrahis convicted under Section 124-A have been released. If this is a fact—and there is nothing to doubt it in view of the source from which it comes—I cannot see how Sjt. Rajah, Sjt. Ali Bahadur Khan and others could be still retained in the jails. As explained by Mr. Lele, these Satyagrahis would certainly have defended themselves most successfully, but for the Civil Disobedience campaign in which case they would have been either discharged or at least sentenced to very small terms. I hope that the B.P.C.C. will follow the U. P. C. C. in appointinfi a special officer to look into the cases of unreleased Satyagrahis of Bombay and bing them to the notice of Gandhiji and the Bombay Government without any loss of time.—Yours, etc.,

R. KRISHNA AYYAR.

Matunga, March 16.

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IN

FIATS of STEEL

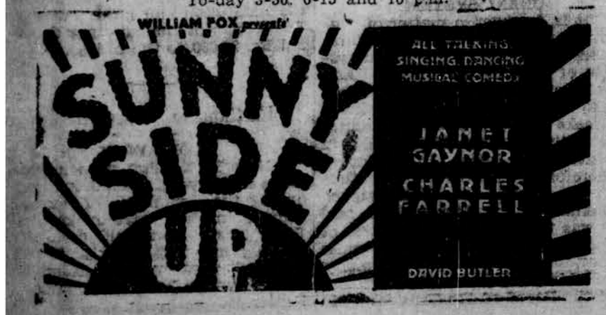
Featuring Master BACHU. Miss JENA

at

WEST END CINEMA

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day 3-30, 6-15 and 10 p.m.



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Shikka-Katyar

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1931.

"KICKING GREAT BRITAIN ON LORD IRWIN'S PANTS"

Jingo Press Furious At Gandhi-Irwin Pact

BUT LANCASHIRE HAILS IT AS "THE BEST NEWS"

OUR LONDON LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)
LONDON, March 6.

The Indian Finance Member's budget speech and proposals have come in for considerable comment both in the commercial and political circles. The surcharge of five per cent. on the cotton imports duty has, more than anything else, raised a chorus of protest. This proposal is regarded as another nail in the coffin of British trade in India. Lancashire is naturally the chief mourner, and the question of protest has been under consideration. It appears, however, to be fully realised that beyond lodging protest, nothing effective can be done. The "Manchester Guardian" made a grievance that Sir George Schuster should not have sought to get more revenue by reimposition of an Excise duty as "the simplest and fairest method." The wail ends with a doleful whine that "no British Government can now hope to recover its lapsed right to control Indian Budgets." The effect would have been complete with the addition of the words "in British interests." It is curious how Imperialist mentality corrupts and debases the best in a nation to a degree where the parasitic position of controlling another country's Budgets is claimed without the slightest compunction.

JINGO PRESS CRUSADE.

In the Jingo press, the Budget proposals have provided further material to clamour for firm hand in India, and one of the morning papers appeared with an appeal in bold type "to every one of its readers who is, in any way, connected or concerned with India to write without delay as a matter of patriotic duty, to the member of Parliament for his or her constituency, protesting in the strongest terms at the continuance of a policy which is so plainly ruining both India and the Empire."

MR. BALDWIN TO EXPLAIN.

To what pitch of hysterics certain sections in this country are working themselves up to on the question of India, will be appreciated by the fact that even the reference in the Finance Member's budget speech to the inauguration of the new constitution and change of management of Indian affairs has served as the proverbial red rag, and Mr. Baldwin was called upon in an ultimatum given to him by the India Committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Party, to make a public statement expressing his disapproval, among other things, to this reference in the Indian Budget speech. The other demands in the ultimatum include withdrawal of Mr. Baldwin's assurance in the House of Commons on the 26th January "to implement" as far as the Conservative Party can do when in power "what has been done in the Round Table Conference." It is also demanded that Mr. Baldwin shall also place on record his disapproval of Mahatma Gandhi's conversation with the Viceroy and Sir Philip Chetwode's speech on February 25th in the Legislative Assembly, accepting the new policy of rapid Indianisation of the Army in India.

Mr. Baldwin has yielded to the behest of the diehards as he has agreed to write a letter to the Prime Minister restating the attitude of the Conservative Party, and to make references as demanded in his speech to-night at Newton Abbot. In the meantime, some apologists are at pains to explain that when Mr. Baldwin used the word "implement" he meant it in a different sense to the one generally understood. Thus Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out at the India Committee of the Conservative Party on Tuesday night that Mr. Baldwin did not intend the word "implement" to be used in its full sense. Although Mr. Baldwin's letter to the Prime Minister will not be made public for some days, we should not be surprised to find that besides disapproval of Gandhi-Irwin negotiations, the interpretation of the word "implement" will be made full use of, to wriggle out of what was generally understood to be an assurance in the House of Commons on the 26th January.

CALM AFTER THE STORM.

These fire-eaters had not got over the shocks in the Budget speech when the papers announced that Gandhi-Irwin negotiations had terminated in an agreement, and we had the spectacle of some of the Myrmidons going into convulsions of wrath at the idea of British prestige in India being allowed to be so ruthlessly desecrated. One of the papers in its ravings referred in its editorial to Miss Slade as a "female" and the result of negotiations as "kicking Great Britain on Lord Irwin's pants." All decorum, all decency seem to have been forgotten in these hysterical convulsions. The official announcement yesterday in the House of Commons appears, however, to have been more reassuring to the die-hards, and the agreement of Gandhi on the question of reservations for the discharge of obligations was applauded by the Conservatives when mentioned in the Secretary of State's announcement. There is a sign of relief in all circles. Lancashire is jubilant over the agreement to call off the boycott on British cotton goods in India. This is hailed as the best news Lancashire had for a long time. 200,000 Lancashire cotton operatives have been on the dole almost wholly due to the Indian boycott. Several mills have had to close down admittedly because of the Indian boycott, and in getting Mahatma Gandhi to agree to call off the boycott of British goods it is generally realised that Lord Irwin has gained an achievement, in as much as Gandhiji has been disarmed of his most formidable weapon, and even the "Morning Post" in a leader admits that it is "a considerable item on the credit side of the balance sheet." There is, at the same time, noticeable an element of doubt whether Gandhiji will be able "to deliver the goods." In other words whether he will be able to carry his followers with him in the observance of these terms. Feeling in the Indian circles in London is not very sanguine on this score. In fact, it is felt by some that Lord Irwin has won hands down, for Mahatma Gandhi has gained nothing of the demands, acceptance of which he laid down as condition precedent to the participation of the Congress in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference about a year ago.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENTS.

Two important judgments of Indian interest have been delivered during the last few days. First was by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Friday last, on an appeal from an order of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The parties were Abdulhusein Kaderbhai, an Indian subject of His Majesty, resident in Mombasa and the Commissioner for local Government Lands and Settlements in Kenya. The Commissioner had given notice of an auction sale of town plots at Mombasa 'at which only Europeans were allowed to bid and purchase.' The notice further stipulated as a special condition that during the term of the grant 'the grantee should not permit the dwelling-house or outbuildings erected upon it to be used as a place of residence for any Asiatic or African, not a domestic servant employed by him.' Abdulhusein disputed these conditions and from court to court the matter ultimately came up for decision before the Privy Council. In the course of their judgment, their Lordships held that even in the absence in the empowering section of any specific power to restrict the potential purchasers on grounds of racial distinction, the Commissioner had the right of disposing of Crown property in any way that appeared to him to be best in the interests of the Crown or of the public. Their Lordships went further and held that by reference to the ordinance as a whole, the words "sell by auction" in the relative section are not confined to selling without restriction, but do involve the power to sell by restricted auction. That even in the case of public auction the Commissioner could impose restrictions as to bidders, and if such restriction is based on racial distinction it was not within the competence of law to interfere.

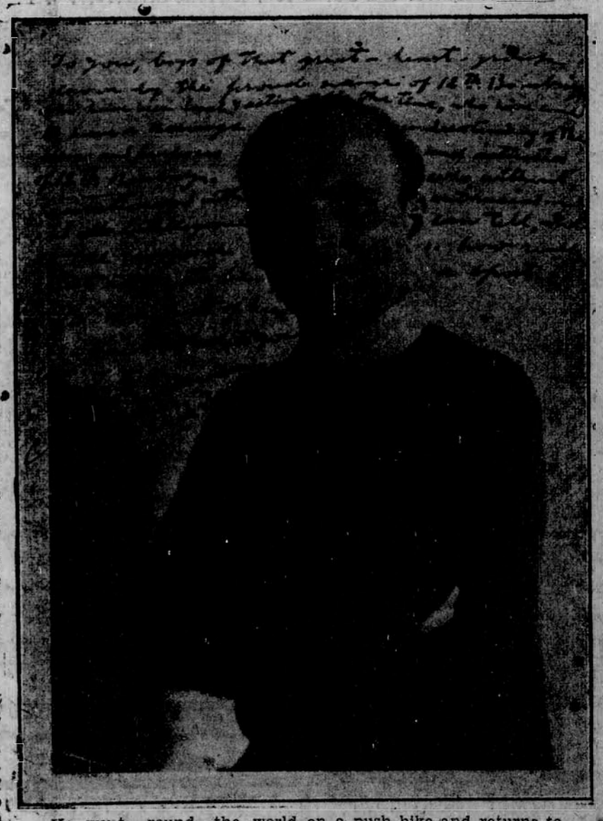
HUMILIATING DISCRIMINATION

Thus humiliating discrimination against Indians within the Empire has received legal sanction from the highest Judicial tribunal.

QUESTION OF DOMICILE.

The other judgment related to the domicile of the late Sir David Yule of the firm of Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. of Calcutta, described as "the wealthiest man in India and probably in the British Empire." This matter came up in the court of Appeal on Wednesday last from the decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt delifered in November last year on an information by which the Crown claimed duty on the estate of Sir David Yule. Mr. Justice Rowlatt had held that the late Sir David Yule retained his domicile of origin in this country. The Appellate Court has now upheld this decision and dismissed the appeal filed by the executors of Sir David Yule. Sir David Yule's long connection with India dating from 1875 right up to the time of his death in 1928, with few visits of short duration to this country, his attachment to India, his preference for Indian society, and lastly the declaration in his will made in 1922 that his domicile by choice was Indian was held not to decide the point of his domicile, inasmuch as both on principle and authority a person could not get rid of his domicile of origin merely by residing in another country, but that the domicile continued unless he had manifested an intention of abandoning the domicile of origin and acquiring another. It was further held that domicile was an idea of law, not of the citizen's choice only. The stay in India for an unbroken period of 17 years at a stretch before his marriage was held insufficient to indicate his intention and subsequent marriage was held to interrupt any such intention and to prove once more ties which bound Sir David to his domicile of origin. His love for India and its people and climate remained, but it was held that his loyalty to his wife and daughter compelled his wishes for an Indian domicile to be ineffective. The decision in this case has meant a windfall for the British treasury. It should provide very useful guidance to those in India who are busy trying to solve the question of Indian nationality.

SCOUTER DAVAR WHO ARRIVES TO-MORROW.



He went round the world on a push-bike and returns to his mother country to-row (Sunday). A great reception is organised for welcoming him.

THE "REDS" IN COLOGNE

Police Open Fire On Crowd.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE TOWN HALL

LONDON, March 19.

Cologne.—There were riotous scenes at Dusseldorf last night when a crowd of communists attacked the City Hall and attempted to force their way into the meeting of the City Council. The Police fired and seven civilians were seriously injured, one communist died of wounds, and a number of persons were slightly injured. Four policemen were injured by stones.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIRMEN ARRESTED

—:o:—

Flight Over Banned Area

DETENTION TILL INQUIRY.

LONDON, March 19.

Seoul.—M. Burtin and M. Moonsche, two French airmen who left Paris on the second March "en route" to Tokyo have been arrested for flying over prohibited fortified area. They had been warned through the French Embassies not to take the route they took. They will probably be detained for two or three days till investigation has ended.—Reuter.

"LAUGH, YOU FOOLS"

—:o:—

14 Years' Jail For Writing Cheques

LONDON, March 19.

Canberra.—The attitude of the Lang group towards the Fiduciary Bill was disclosed in the House of Representatives to-day. Mr. Lazzarini declared that they would support the second reading, but propose in the Committee an amendment making illegal writing cheques or possession of cheque forms under penalty of fourteen years' imprisonment. Amazed silence and then laughter greeted the announcement. Mr. Lazzarini shouted 'Laugh, you fools. You make counterfeiting fiduciary notes illegal but allow bankers to issue thousands of millions of cheques which are equally spurious currency."—Reuter.

Killed In Crash

—:o:—

LONDON, March 19.

Pisa.—Three of Italy's most prominent airmen who participated in the recent formation flight to South America have been killed in a crash two miles at sea, namely, Colonel Maddalena, Captain Ceccoli and Engineer Lieutenant Damonte. Col. Maddalena led the relief expedition of 1928 which found a part of crew of airship Italia.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL RIOTS AT AGRA.

—:o:—

Over 70 Injured; Peace Committee Busy.

AGRA, March 19.

A communal riot broke out here on Sunday night as a sequel to Muslims objecting to a Hindu holi procession going past a mosque with music. The District Magistrate hurried to the spot and restored quiet. Pickets were placed in all parts of the city.

There was further trouble on Monday night when a Mahomedan crowd attacked another Holi procession and a police officer fired four revolver shots, injuring three. No one was killed.

More rioting occurred on Tuesday when a crowd of butchers clashed with students and the Warden of St. John's College and a Professor were hurt. Only one stray assault is reported to-day. Strong police reinforcements arrived and the situation is well under control now.

A Peace Committee consisting of influential non-officials, including Congress leaders is helping the authorities to restore order.

CASUALTIES.

The number of police injured to date is 24, three of them seriously. A Mahomedan has been killed while the number of other persons injured is 47, eight of them seriously. Panic in the city is subsiding. The college is closed for a fortnight and students have been sent home.—A. P.

"GANDHI AND JAWAHARLAL NEHRU SALTPANS"

A CRORE YARDS OF YARN TO MAHATMA

(From a Correspondent).
SHIRODA, March 20.

A procession of one thousand people marched to two Saltpans. Ceremoniously opened them and named them Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Saltpans. People are preparing to offer one crore yards of yarn to Mahatmaji.

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON

—:o:—

New Antarctic Discovery.

LONDON, March 19.

Reuters Hobart correspondent says that the discovery that the South Magnetic Pole had moved hundred miles northwestward since his previous visit was announced by explorer Sir Douglas Mawson on his arrival here in his exploration vessel "Discovery" from Antarctic. He added that many discoveries of land had been made and much scientific material had been gathered. The expedition had returned early owing to coal shortage.—Reuter.

DECLARE GENERAL AMNESTY

Subhas Bose On "Unfortunate" Politicals

VIOLATION OF TRUCE TERMS

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, March 20.

"I hope whatever provisions may be contained in the truce terms Government will see their way to declaring general amnesty, embracing all political prisoners including labour prisoners so that a proper atmosphere may be created in the country prior to the Round Table Conference. This amnesty should be given effect to, if not immediately, at least before the London Conference," says Mr. Subash Chandra Bose in a press statement. He says Bengal is not only the province which is smarting under this grievances. There are many other provinces, particularly the Punjab and United Provinces,, where the amnesty has been of a partial kind. What has added to the public discontent and resentment is the fact that in many provinces the local Governments in releasing prisoners are not giving effect to the terms in the spirit underlying the Gandhi-Irwin pact. As a result of this several Civil Disobedience and Sedition prisoners are in jail still. Arrests under the Bengal Ordinance have been made after the declaration of the truce. In Bengal prominent Congressmen like Messrs. Satin Sen, Bipin Ganguli, Satish Chakravarti and other have not been released yet. In the Central Provinces Mr. Awari of Nagpur and the jungle Satyagrahis of Betul and Mandla Districts have not been released. In Bombay Presidency sedition prisoners like Messrs. H. D. Rajah and Jani have not been released and the Sholapur and Chirner prisoners are still in prison. The Punjab has probably a long list to furnish and in the United Provinces we cannot forget the Kakori "Conspiracy" cases. In Bengal political prisoners not released so far number about 800. Detenus incarcerated without trial number about 400; under trial prisoners in the Chittagong Armory Raid Case, Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, Mymensingh "Conspiracy" Case," Dacca Wire Cutting Case, Munshiganj Post Office Looting Case, Rajshahi Mail Robbery Case, Barisal Dacoity Case and similar "Conspiracy" cases number over 100. Then there are convicted civil disobedience sedition prisoners numbering about 100 who have not been released so far. Convicted revolutionaries among whom is a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, Dr. Narian Roy, number about 100. Those convicted technical violence in connection with the civil disobedience movement as in Mymensingh house Case and in the Bhagalpur Rioting Case number about 50 and among them is Baba Bhadit Singh. Labour worker victed in connection with Lillooah Strike, the Rail Strike (Calcutta) and other strikes number about 25 among them are Sjts. Ganesh Mondal of Lillooah and Mr. Mohan Burman, Councillor Calcutta Corporation. Last not least Messrs. Dinesh Gupta and Ram Krishna Biswas have been sentenced to be hanged.

GOVERNMENT'S SUDDERLY ATTITUDE TOWARDS WARDS' TROOP

—:o:—

Amritlal Sheth's Wise Mahatma.

(From a Correspondent.)
KANPUR, March

Amritlal Sheth, President Dhuka Taluka Congress Committee has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi at Delhi:—To-day Government have received fixing only villages as salt villages which one mile distant from the sea. Out of about sixty villages reasonably entitled to benefit the truce terms only five benefited. This situation nullifies the truce terms. Volunteers and villagers are greatly disturbed and are pressing to fight. Please give guidance learn authorities think it impossible to cope with truce. There is a general impression that authorities are giving effect to terms in a very niggardly way. Buildings and properties of Congress which were declared forfeited have not been returned. Only two days back Dholera volunteers who were technically charged with violence and were not convicted were released after great pressure. Saurashtra Swadeshi Prachar Mandal has resolved to start picketing activities from to-day. Dholera Volunteers' Conference passed a resolution requesting the Working Committee to declare jail classifications.

COLLEGE CONVOCATION.

—:o:—

Nawab of Bahawalpur Donates Rs. 20,000

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 19.

The Annual Convocation of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College was held this afternoon when the Nawab of Bahawalpur presided. Hakim Ghulam Kibroya Khan welcoming the Nawab, said, "Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines were the oldest systems of the world and Delhi College was the biggest of its type where those two systems were taught on modern and scientific lines with proper facilities for research work.

WHAT BAHAWALPUR DID FOR UNANI SYSTEM.

"It is, however, a matter of congratulations that one whose forefathers protected the Unani system of medicine from decay and destruction and had it rendered into Arabic from books of ancient Greeks presided over their annual festival to-day. The world in general and India in particular, therefore, owes a debt of gratitude to the House of Bahawalpur." Hakim Ghulam Kibriyakhan said it was the intention of trustees of the College to develop and raise that institution into a University.

Hakim Mohd. Ahmed, Secretary of the Board of the Trustees in his annual report stated that financial conditions of the College also the progress during the year was satisfactory. He made an appeal for Rs. 10 lakhs to modernise and bring up-to-date research and other departments of the College.

NAWAB'S TRIBUTE.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur in replying to the speeches paid tribute to the efforts of the College authorities to run the College on modern lines and translate ancient systems of medicines into practical shape. He suggested brilliant students in Arabic and Sanskrit at Indian Universities might be induced to join the college through the offer of scholarships and might be sent to Western Universities for further research. His Highness welcomed the idea of promoting the college to the standard of a University and wished the institution all good wishes. The Nawab of Bhahawalpur donated Rs. 20,000 to the college.

Earthquake Casualties.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 19.

New York.—Two women teachers and several children among the number of persons injured in the earthquake in Phillipines. Many old buildings and a number of Church towers have collapsed and considerable other damage has been done.—Reuter.

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